The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4931. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Demand Upon Portugal for the Release of an American Citizen.

The Assassin Berezowski Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

France Indifferent to the Question of German Unity.

Extreme Suffering in Ireland in Consequence of Famine.

PORTUGAL.

The Release of an American Prisoner Demanded of the Portuguese Government.

LONDON, Monday, July 15.

A man named SELVERIA, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, was recently arrested in Paris at the request of the Portuguese Government, and sent to Lisbon. The American Minister at that place has made a demand upon the Government of Portugal for the release of the prisoner, and for his return to France in a Portuguese man-of-war.

FRANCE.

The Would-be Assassin of the Czar Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

PARIS, Monday, July 15—Evening.

The trial of BAREZOWSKI, for his attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, has resulted in a verdict of "Guilty with extenuating circumstances," and he has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

In the course of the debate in the Corps Legislatif to-day, Minister ROUHER declared that France was indifferent to the question of German unity.

The International Regatta at St. Cloud.

PARIS, Monday, July 15.

In the great regatta which took place at St. Cloud, on the Seine, during the past week, and closed on Saturday, the Western Club, from St. John's, New-Brunswick, rowing four-oared boats, won two International Prizes. They had to compete with three Oxford and two London boats of the same class.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrest of a Prominent Fenian in London.

LONDON, Monday, July 15.

A prominent Fenian, supposed to be Gen. FARRELL, was arrested in this city last night, and has been sent to Dublin for trial.

The Reform Bill Ordered to a Third Reading—The Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, Monday, July 15—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night the Reform Bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Government denies that any troops have been ordered to Abyssinia for the rescue of the English Captives; but asks for authority to use Sepoys for the expedition.

IRELAND.

Famine in the Districts of Connemara.

DUBLIN, Monday, July 15.

Reports from the County Mayo and the adjoining district of Connemara, represent that the destitution and suffering of the inhabitants are becoming extreme, in consequence of the famine in that part of the island.

PRUSSIA.

A Prussian Fleet to be Formed in the Baltic.

BERLIN, Monday, July 15—Evening.

The Prussian Government is taking steps for the formation of a fleet in the Baltic.

RUSSIA.

Sale of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad to English Bankers.

LONDON, Monday, July 15.

The Russian Government has sold the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad to the Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & HOTINGUER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 15—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅝.
United States Five-twenty Bonds....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares....80¼
Erie Railway Shares firmer, with sales at 45¼.

LONDON, Monday, July 15—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94¾.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares....80¼
Erie Railway Shares....47

LONDON, Monday, July 15—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.
American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares....80¼
Erie Railway Shares....47
Atlantic and Great Western....23¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 15—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 15—Noon.

COTTON firmer; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn, 36s.; Wheat, 13s. 4d. for White California; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s.; Peas, 40s.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. 6d.; Beef, 137s. 6d.; Pork, 67s. 6d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 59s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Rosin—Fine, 12s.; Common, 7s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d; Standard White, 1s. 2d.; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.; Tallow, 44s.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Monday, July 15—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cake, £9 12s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10d.; Whale Oil, £35; Sperm Oil, £110.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 15—2 P. M.

There is no change to report in the Cotton, Breadstuffs or Provision market since noon.

In the Produce market Spirits of Petroleum have advanced to 9d. Other articles are without alteration.

LONDON, Monday, July 15—2 P. M.

Sugar is steady. Whale Oil has declined to £32. The quotations of all other articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 15—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed without change in tone or prices. The sales of the day reached 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized closing quotations:
Middling Uplands....10½d.
Middling Orleans....10¾d

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed at an advance of 3d.; New Mixed Western, 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Wheat—California White, 13s. 4d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Cheese—Fine American has declined to 59s. ℔ cwt. Pork steady at 73s. 6d. Beef has advanced to 137s. 6d. Lard, 47s. 6d. Bacon unchanged.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common Wilmington, 7s., and fine American, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, 44s. Petroleum firm at 9d. for Spirits; 1s. 2d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, July 15—Evening.

London markets are generally unchanged from opening quotations. Whale Oil, £32.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 15.

The steamship *Palmyra*, Capt. WATSON, from New-York July 3, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

Mr. SHERMAN, heretofore absent this session, appeared and took his seat.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution to suspend the rule of Friday, the 5th inst., so as to allow him to call up the bill for universal suffrage throughout the States.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the proposition, and moved an Executive Session.

The Chair presented a letter of invitation to the Senate to attend the dedication ceremonies at Antietam Cemetery on the 17th inst.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate was so thin that he should not press his resolution to a vote.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then, at 12:15, went into Executive Session.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

The doors were reopened at 1 o'clock.

Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution appropriating $1,675,000 to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reduce the appropriation to $1,000,000.

Mr. WILSON accepted the amendment. He did not know whether the reduced amount would be sufficient, but if not, Congress would be assembled again in a few months, and could then supply the deficiency.

Mr. WILSON moved to add to the resolution "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War," but subsequently, at the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN, withdrew the amendment.

The resolution, as amended by Mr. BUCKALEW, was then passed—yeas, 39; nays, 3.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

Mr. POMEROY moved that the Senate take up the House bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion.

Mr. HENDRICKS objected to the consideration of this bill at this session; he raised the point that the resolution of the 3d could not be suspended, but could only be rescinded.

The Chair decided that the question was in the hands of a majority of the Senate, and could be decided by it.

The Senate agreed to modify the resolution; so the bill was taken up and then referred to the Military Committee.

THE EXPENSE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting all orders, opinions, &c., sent to the District Commanders, and estimating the amount necessary to carry out the work of reconstruction.

Mr. HOWARD, referring to that portion of the message in which the President alludes to the assumption by the United States of the debts of the rebel States incurred before the war, said it was all moonshine designed for party purposes.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject; he had merely made the suggestion whether if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have the debts of these States. This doctrine had been laid by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, two years ago, in a speech indorsing the President's policy.

Mr. SUMNER said that as a question of law there was nothing clearer than that the rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them and could not be evaded.

Mr. JOHNSON thought it was not admissible for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time, when the debt was so large and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He did not believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. FESSENDEN regretted that the President had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape; he did not think the President was justified in his suggestions. He regarded them as entirely fallacious.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not think the Government of the United States could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States contracted before the war. The object of the war, as avowed by Congress, was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether these State obligations would not rest upon the General Government.

Mr. HOWARD again took the floor in opposition to the views set forth in the President's message, which, he said, was calculated to alarm capitalists all over the country.

Mr. WILSON said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had, during that time, lost no occasion to allude to the bonded aristocracy, and to say what he could in disparagement of Congress and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction. The policy of Congress would increase the value of the national debt and of the debt of the rebel States.

Mr. FESSENDEN was glad that the message met with no response or indorsement in the Senate. He regretted that the President had sent in such a document; it might have a bad effect were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. There had been no conquest of the Southern States, so the doctrine of conquest could not be made applicable at all.

Mr. BUCKALEW denied that the President favored the assumption of the rebel debt. He was simply suggesting that upon the theory and doctrines which prevailed lately in Congress, such a state of facts must be brought about.

Mr. THAYER condemned the position of the President as asserted in the message as another attempt to throw an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. He thought the Senate should treat it with the utmost indifference.

The message was ordered to be printed; and the Senate, at 4:10, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order on Monday, to the call of the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KELLEY—Declaring valid and binding the decisions of Military Courts and Commissions made in civil cases, when tried in the States lately in rebellion, where no Civil Courts were in operation. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to Judges of the Supreme Court and other Courts; authorizing the removal of Judges by the President, on the recommendation of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. NOELL—To make legal-tender notes receivable for duties on imports. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAINE—To refund to GEORGE WILLIAMSON & Co., of Milwaukee, certain duties paid on pig iron. To Committee on Claims.

Also a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature asking appropriations to reimburse the City of Milwaukee for the expense in constructing the harbor at the straight cut. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of registry or enrollment on license to certain vessels. To Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, at 12:30 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn.

AN ERROR IN THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Speaker informed the House that through an error in the enrolment of the Reconstruction Bill some words had been omitted—the words stating that "appointments to office shall stand until disapproved by the General of the army." The President was willing that the bill should be withdrawn informally and the correction be made; but it was for the House to determine whether, in view of the importance of the measure, that cause shall be adopted, or the bill be withdrawn, reënrolled and signed anew by the presiding officer of each House.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE withdrew the motion to adjourn, remarking that it was best to be on the safe side.

Mr. BANKS thought it due to the importance of the bill that it be withdrawn, reënrolled and signed anew by the presiding officers. He moved that the President be requested to return the bill.

That motion was agreed to.

REIMBURSING THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Speaker resumed the call of States, and under it bills were introduced and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To reimburse the State of New-York for money expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and procuring troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, a resolution declaring that no further issue of bonds of the United States ought to be made for any purpose not already provided for, except on the distinct condition that they shall be subject to taxation for State, county and municipal expenses, the same as other property. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BONDS.

By Mr. HOLMAN—A resolution declaring that United States bonds ought to be taxed by authority of Congress for national purposes, so as substantially to equalize such taxation, and the average taxation imposed on other property.

Mr. PRICE rose to debate the resolution, and under the rule, it went over till to-morrow.

WATCHING THE DETECTIVES.

By Mr. ROBINSON—A resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to examine into the working of the detective system of the Internal Revenue Department, the seizure of spirits and tobacco, made by unauthorized persons, and the disposal of spirits, &c., seized and sold by order of Courts.

Debate arising, the resolution went over under the rule.

FORFEITURE OF SOUTHERN LANDS.

By Mr. JULIAN—A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the forfeiture to the United States of the swamp lands heretofore granted to States lately in rebellion, which have not be lawfully disposed of by such States. Adopted.

INQUIRY AS TO THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF REVENUE.

By Mr. SCHENCK—A resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has established or caused to be constituted in the City of New-York an association or commission known as the Metropolitan Board of Revenue, or by any other name or style. If so, under what authority or provision of law, with what object, for what purpose such Board has been constituted, what individuals compose it, by whom and under what authority they were selected and appointed, what powers they exercise, what instructions have been given to them, and what have been their acts and proceedings up to this time?

Mr. ROBINSON rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rules.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

By Mr. COVODE—A resolution directing that the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment of the President be printed, and that any portion of the Committee be allowed to report thereon at any time.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rules.

ABOLISHING AN OFFICE.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—To abolish the office of Superintendent and Inspector of Sewers and Carriage Ways in the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INQUIRING INTO THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF CERTAIN LOYAL STATES.

By Mr. KELSEY—A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have now State Governments republican in form.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the State of Maryland had already been provided for in a reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON suggested the resolution should include New-Hampshire, and Mr. NOELL that it should apply to Missouri. None of the suggestions were heeded.

The previous question was seconded, 47 to 47, the Speaker voting aye; and the resolution was adopted—76 to 38.

DISPENSING WITH NATIONAL BANKS.

By Mr. RANDALL—A resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, no National Bank should be selected as a public depository of Government moneys in any city where is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, but that all moneys collected and received for the Government in such city should be deposited with the Treasurer, and requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer any money now in such National Banks to the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Adopted.

CORRECTING AN ERROR.

By Mr. JUDD—A resolution that the Secretary of War have leave to withdraw from the files a private telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN to Gen. GRANT, dated the 22d of June, the same having been communicated to the House by mistake. Adopted.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO ABANDON THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—A resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the question of impeachment of the President, and ordering the testimony already taken to be printed.

The House refused to second the previous question on this resolution, and Mr. PIKE, rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

By Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois—A resolution in reference to swamp lands. Rejected.

A NEWSPAPER'S STATEMENT REFUTED.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE—A resolution reciting the allegation in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that the expenses of the wines and liquors consumed at the banquet given to the loyal portion of Congress last Winter are unpaid, and declaring that they should at once be paid out of the funds raised for evangelizing the colored race, now in the hands of the Republican Executive Committee.

Laughter greeted this resolution, and it was rejected.

ABATING A NUISANCE.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin—A resolution declaring the Rock Island Railroad Bridge a nuisance, and directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings to abate it.

Mr. COOKE objected, and the resolution was not received.

The House then, at 1:30, took a recess till 3 o'clock.

SIGNING THE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the Committee on the Enrolled Bills presented as truly enrolled the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, and the Speaker signed it.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of July 3, in reference to the reported flogging of a civilian at Fort Sedgewick by order of Col. DODGE, transmitting a report of Gen. GRANT, stating that no official information on the subject had been received at headquarters, but that he had sent to Gen. AUGER a newspaper slip about it, with an indorsement that if found correct he should order a trial of the offender by general Court-martial. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION.

The Speaker also laid before the House the Senate amendment to the bill making an appropriation to carry out the Reconstruction Acts. The amendment, which reduces the appropriation from $1,675,000 to $1,000,000 was concurred in.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to repeal a section in a law of last session, which repeals all laws allowing the President, Secretary of Interior or Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enter into treaties with any Indian tribe. He made a statement to the House in explanation of the bill: Congress had been informed that the expenses of the present Indian war with only six thousand United States troops in the field, amounted to one million dollars a week. But, according to Gen. SHERMAN's estimate, that it would take three thousand soldiers to hold in check fifty hostile Indians on the plains, it would require an army of thirty thousand men to carry on the war at a cost of five millions a week. This bill simply removed the obstruction to making peace. He attributed the present Indian war to the Chivington massacre, and to the declaration of Gen. SHERMAN that the army must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination of men, women and children—that nothing else would meet the root of the case. The Indians knew that Gen. SHERMAN had issued an order to murder their wives and little children, and they were, therefore, in resistance and were justified in that resistance.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether Mr. WINDOM supposed this Congress would give the President any such power, either in the interest of humanity or of constitutional government?

Mr. WINDOM replied that he did not introduce the bill as a political question; it rose above that. It simply left the question where it was before the law in question was passed.

The debate was continued by Messrs. COVODE and KELLEY. Finally the bill was read three times and passed.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn till Wednesday. Negatived—Yeas, 40; nays, 61.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS appealed to him to withdraw the motion till he could introduce a resolution to test the sense of the House on the question of giving mileage to members for this session.

Mr. SCHOFIELD declined to withdraw the motion to adjourn, and appealed to those who were opposed to taking mileage for the present session to sustain the motion.

The motion to adjourn prevailed by a vote of 42 to 36, and the House thereupon, at 3:45 o'clock, adjourned.

The Cuba Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 15.

The steamship *Cuba* arrived here from Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Boston at 10, where she will be due to-morrow evening. She has 143 passengers.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

The Trial of Maximilian and His Generals.

Full Details of the Proceedings Before the Court Martial.

The Archduke Sick and Unable to Appear in Person.

His Counsel's Plea for Delay Overruled by the Court.

Translated from La Sombra de Arteaga, June 13, 1867.

The three days' prorogation granted by the supreme government to the counsel of the criminals for their further defence having expired, an order from headquarters organized the Court-martial, and in virtue of the orders from headquarters, the Adjutant-General issued his order as follows:

ARMY CORPS OF THE NORTH,
ADJUTANT-GEN.'S OFFICE, QUERETARO, Mexico.

General Orders of the Division for the 12th and 13th of June, 1867:

At 8 o'clock on the 13th, Court-martial will organize, and be composed of the following officers:

President—Lieut.-Col. Platon Sanchez. Members—Capt. Jose V. Ramirez, Capt. Miguel Lojero, Capt. Ignacio Jurado, Capt. Juan Rueday Auza, Capt. Jose Verastigue, Capt. Lucas Villagrau.

This Court-martial will meet at the appointed hour, at the theatre of Iturbide, in conformity with article 8 and paragraph 5, of general orders of army regulations No. 37. All officers not on duty will attend punctually on the Court-martial, at the place and time mentioned. At 6 o'clock A. M., will be formed in front of the temple of Capuchinus, fifty mounted riflemen, of Galeana, with their corresponding officers, armed and equipped; and fifty men of the battalion of the guard "of the supreme powers," likewise with their arms, equipments and officers, both of which detachments will place themselves under orders of Col. MIGUEL PALACIOS, commanding second brigade.

Signed, SIERRA.
Countersigned MEDINA.

At 8 o'clock A. M., on the 13th of June, the Court-martial assembled at the Theatre of Iturbide, and the audience was very large. The stage was occupied by the Court, leaving the rest of the theatre to the spectators. The right of the stage was occupied by the the members of the Court, and on the left, and immediately opposite were placed three stools for the criminals and seats for their counsel. The most profound emotion was depicted in the countence of all, and the silence that reigned in the circle could almost be felt.

Messrs. MIRAMON and MEJIA were brought to the theatre at 9 o'clock in the morning, in a coach escorted by a company of riflemen, of Galeana, covering front and rear of the vehicle, flanked by a company of the "supreme powers" on one side, and one company of the Fourth Battalion on the other. In this wise they arrived, and were delivered over to the officers in charge of the court-house.

The President opened the Court. The members and the counsel took their seats, all being in strict uniform. The Judge-Advocate, Lieut.-Col. MANUEL ASPIROZ, read the charges, after which was read the order from the Commander-in-Chief.

As the trial and all the proceedings will soon be published, we shall only rapidly sketch its progress, discharging our duties as historians.

The previously taken declarations of the prisoners, first, MAXIMILIAN, then MIRAMON and MEJIA, were read. Next followed the confession and charges, after which there were some slight unavoidable interruptions, such as for example, MAXIMILIAN asked that he be permitted to call three lawyers of Mexico to defend him. He also desired Baron MAGNUS to be called; that he had matters of his family to arrange, and also matters of a national character touching Venice, Italy and Austria of the utmost importance to those countries.

The General-in-Chief granted the prayer of MAXIMILIAN, forwarding his dispatch to Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ. The latter, however, would not allow the telegram to pass into that city, on account of its being besieged, stating that he must have a special permit from the supreme Government of the same, which was granted.

MAXIMILIAN named as his counsel, Mr. JESUS VARQUEZ, of this city, and EULALIO ORTEGA, MARIANO RIVA RIVA PALACIO and RAFAEL MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, of the City of Mexico.

MIRAMON nominated Messrs. JAUREGUI, of San Luis Potosi, and AMBROSIO MORENO, of Queretaro, MEJIA nominated Mr. PROSPERO C. VEGA, also of Queretaro.

The counsel having read their acceptation of the defence, other documents of a preliminary character were presented and read, but the rapidity of the reading and the confusion in the proceedings do not enable us at present to give a detailed account of them, according to numbers and dates, or of their exact statements. We will, therefore, content ourselves only with speaking of the main ones.

Among the documents regarding MAXIMILIAN, outside of the petition aforesaid, there was one protesting against the jurisdiction of the Court-martial, claiming it to be an illegal proceeding against his person, inasmuch as it was based upon the law of the 25th of January, 1862, decreeing against traitors to the country; and that he being a foreigner, could not be a traitor to the country that is not his own, and over which he exercised such high functions, that he believed himself unamenable to the law. There was also a petition from MAXIMILIAN to the President, asking an interview, and the answer of the President, stating that the interview could not be granted, because of the limited time allowed by law for his trial, but that he could address him in writing anything he chose to say. An order from headquarters also advised the Judge-Advocate that any protest or exceptions taken by the accused shall be properly certified, and a copy of it given to those interested. Mention was also made of the certificate of illness of MAXIMILIAN, arguing in favor of the prisoner being removed to some other place for change of air.

Next was read the protest of MIRAMON and MEJIA against the jurisdiction of the Court, which being refused, they again excepted, because they were denied the right to appeal, there being no Supreme Court in the nation, and they asked only that they be furnished a certified copy of the rulings of the Court. These proceedings having been gone through with, the accused, THOMAS MEJIA, was brought into Court and was seated on a stool, guarded on each side by an escort of the "supreme powers." Mr. PROSPERO VEGA commenced the defence. We have heard a great deal, and have read much, but never have we heretofore felt the admiration inspired in us by the able counsel, filled with the principles of right most applicable to the case, delivered from the heart and inspired by the most liberal principles of our great code—the Constitution of 1857. This masterpiece of oratory moved profoundly the entire audience.

The points of the defence were these: 1. The meaning of the law of Jan. 25; 2. Its application to the defendant; 3. Its constitutionality.

The counsel held that the law of Jan. 25 is only applicable from article 6 to 11 inclusive, because the balance conflicts with the laws of nations and cannot subject the accused to the penalties of said law.

In sketching the political *status* of the accused, in a brilliant biography, he reviewed his military career up to the present time, showing conclusively that he had not allied himself with the intervention, said Mr. VEGA, MEJIA offered from the Sierra an armed neutrality to DOBLADO, which he observed until the General Government abandoned the capital, behaving in such a manner that he did not disturb their transit almost immediately through his camp. The same behavior he observed toward the officers of Government and their employes, and even to the troops, who were so thoroughly demoralized in their retreat that nothing would have been easier than their destruction.

He insisted that the defendant was not an interventionist of the men of Baranca-Seca. That in all of his campaigns he limited himself to defence, never to attack, remaining faithful to his flag, and complying with his military duties. He especially claimed as the best point for defence that MEJIA never spilt blood of prisoners; that he had very frequently in his power many of the commanders, chiefs and officers of the Liberal army; that he always treated them with humanity, to which, said the counsel, Gens. ESCOBEDO and TREVINO could testify. The illustrious martyr, ARTEAGA, has also been his prisoner, as well as an innumerable number of employes and soldiers of the Liberal Government.

He touched upon the political character of the accused, saying that MEJIA, faithful to the proclamation of the Government, to which his political conviction adhered, followed the different phases of the civil war. But when the intervention got into the land MEJIA ignored the true physiognomy of the war, and allowed himself to be deceived by its promises, believing that the establishment of a throne in Mexico was the voluntary will of the people. And, finally, addressing himself to the Council of War, he spoke in those affecting terms which never fail to move the heart of the young and brave, calling their attention to the humane principles laid down in the Constitution of 1857, which abolished capital punishment, and conjuring them not to stain the laurels of triumph with the blood spilt upon the scaffold.

Mr. VEGA spoke in a happy strain, and the obscure lawyer made himself famous before the Bar of Mexico.

The President asked the accused if he had anything to say in his defence. He answered no; that all was said by his counsel, but that if anything was forgotten the counsel would state it in proper time.

MEJIA was then led out and immediately MIGUEL MIRAMON was introduced.

Messrs. JAUREGUI and MORENA read successively the defence of the accused, with but slight difference in the legal part of the defence, the same points being claimed as were made in the defence of MEJIA, regarding the incompetency of the Court and the refusal of the right of appeal. A great many authors were read touching the case in point.

But the main point of the defence went to establish the fact that the law of Jan. 25 could not be applied to MIRAMON. That he was accused of stubborn resistance to the Constitutional Government, his pronunciamento in Puebla, his abstracting the funds of the Convention, his usurpation of power, and lastly, his last campaigns under the flag of the Empire. The counsel energetically argued against the application of the law of Jan. 25 being applied in this case of MIRAMON to acts committed before its passage, and for some of which acts he had already suffered legal punishment, and for others of which he had as an accomplice the first Magistrate of the nation, (the State policy of COMONFORT,) and others followed merely in the train of events of parties to the civil war. The counsel claimed that MIRAMON did not join the intervention because he remained in a foreign country during its conception and consummation without participating therein; that from a foreign soil he offered his services to Mr. JUAREZ; that his services were accepted, and if he failed to render those services it was because of circumstances beyond his control. But finding it impossible to any longer live outside of his native country, he returned to it, finding the Empire already established; that he was banished to Berlin by MAXIMILIAN; and, said the counsel, becoming the irreconcilable enemy of foreigners, he again returned to Mexico, at the time when Gen. CASTIGNY withdrew with the last of the French troops, and then it was that he took part with his partisans until made a prisoner. Messrs. JAUREGUI and MORENO thereby inferred that the law of Jan. 25 is not applicable to MIRAMON, and that for the acts in the last period of his career he was protected by constitutional guarantees, and the law of nations regulating the right of prisoners of war.

The counsel briefly touched upon the personal character of the defendant, citing his clemency to prisoners of war, mentioning some very noted instances. Mr. JAUREGUI particularly called attention to an instance in which he himself was indebted to Mr. MIRAMON for his life, upon that memorable day in Tacubaya, the 11th of April, where among others his brother was one of the martyrs, he being among prisoners captured by MARQUEZ. The fatal square was formed when MIRAMON saved him from the fangs of MARQUEZ. And finally the counsel invoked the clemency of the Liberal Party, so brave in war, so noble in victory. Neither the counsel nor the accused having anything further to say, he was led out to his prison, adjoining that of MEJIA.

Next followed the trial of the Archduke. Having been confined to his bed for some days previous, he was this day, if anything, worse. Mr. MANUEL AZPIROZ repaired to the prison, from whence he returned shortly, stating that it was impossible for the prisoner to appear, in consequence of which Messrs. JESUS MARIA VAZQUEZ and EULIO ORTEGA alternately read the defence. The first part of the defence comprehended all of the legal points applicable to the case. It was claimed that the Court was incompetent to try the case, that the law could not be applied, and the unconstitutionality of the same, and they strongly argued against the irregularity of the proceedings of the Court, in the absence of all witnesses, documents, and of proof. The situation in which the defence finds itself is incomplete. That the case under consideration is of such magnitude, involving so many points of international law, history and politics, that the forty-eight hours which were granted are insufficient for its preparation. That the prisoner should not be deprived of the proper means of defence, and more particularly in this case it is imperatively necessary, the nature of the case requires that all the legalities be complied with; that calmness and deliberation mark the proceedings, in order that the fair name of this republic should remain unimpaired before the world, which so anxiously awaits the solution of this social drama. Several authors were cited to sustain the position taken.

The Court overruled the position taken, and forced the defence to trial, the counsel declaring that they could but would not keep silent, in view of the incompetency of the Court and the illegality of the law, and then commenced giving the history of the prisoner. Mr. ORTEGA, who was then speaking, said that he would answer to the charges made against the prisoner, because he was forced to do so, not because there existed any proof sustaining the charges. He run over the history of the accused, his arrival in Mexico, answering to the charge made against him as an usurper.

He said, MAXIMILIAN being at Miramar, received a delegation of Mexicans, presented to him by a high functionary of the Court of his brother, who came to offer him the Crown of Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN refused to accept the crown until the will of the nation should be known to him. Meanwhile the French occupied Mexico, and under the terror of bayonets the assembly of notables was convoked, who voted the creation of an Empire, of which the Archduke was to be the head. Under the influence of the said assembly many municipalities gave in their adhesion, and these acts of adhesion were remitted to the Emperor elect.

MAXIMILIAN, still hesitating, consulted the most eminent jurists of England, and the College of London declared that he was elected by the will of the nation, Emperor. The jurists of London, as well as the candidate, ignored the means used in Mexico in order to obtain the unanimity of the people by triumphant parties. MAXIMILIAN accepted, not believing himself an usurper, but, on the contrary, its legitimate sovereign; and, moreover, this belief was confirmed by the reception he received on his arrival in this country, unaccompanied by troops, and none with him but his family, the ovations tendered to him in his transit from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and at the places he visited afterward in the interior of the country.

Mr. ORTEGA denied the charge that MAXIMILIAN was there as an instrument of France; that the Archduke had been in conflict with her since the agreement at Miramar; that there France asked the cession of Sonora, and he refused it, and even insisted that the article claiming this pretension should be stricken out; that he constantly opposed the demands of the French officials, and this state of affairs lasted till they quit the country.

When MAXIMILIAN perceived the first symptoms of general discontent he withdrew from the capital, and in Orizaba and Cuernavaca he called around him his Ministers of State, and consulted with them about the legitimacy of his election and the will of the people, and they represented to him the entire fidelity of the people.

Most ably did the counsel refute the charge of cruelty charged upon the prisoner. He said the law of the 3d of October was made by MAXIMILIAN when he was cheated into the belief that President JUAREZ had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the Commander-in-chief of the French. Moreover, this law was only intended as a terror, because never was a petition presented for pardon but it was conceded. He had given orders that no matter at what hour of the day or night a petition for clemency came he should at once be informed of it; that neither his rest nor his labors should be regarded, which was strictly observed.

Finally, the counsel argued the unconstitutionality of the law of 1862, it being incompatible with the spirit of the Liberal party and the rights of the nation, inasmuch as the conqueror is made the judge of the conquered. The counsel closed, earnestly asking of the members, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, for the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of this country, in the eyes of the coming generations, that they may forever applaud the crowning of the greatest of victories with the greatest of pardons. Here ended the reading of the eloquent defence.

The brief time we had to pen this narration, and the difficulty of retaining in our memory, with precision, all that was said and that transpired at the court-martial, its proper order and continuation, have prevented us from rendering literally exact the words pronounced and phrases used. We were without a stenographer, and had no recourse to the documents to rectify errors. It has been the work of a memory, weakened by fourteen hours of mental labor, and we ask the Judge-Advocate and counsel to pardon us if we have not been exact in our work as historian. What we do declare is, that we have especially adhered to the truth in reference to all the circumstances connected with this case.

Profound are the reflections emitted by this solemn trial, but reduced to paper by the historian, in it will be found only what transpired, and we have repeated but the words said, keeping silent our own feelings. Hereafter we will disturb that silence which we this day maintain out of compassion for the tried, and in respect for the holy mission of the reporter who explains questions, defends principles and crushes crime, but salutes respectfully the fallen, if he does not raise his compassionate voice in mercy for him.

It was 9 o'clock at night when the President announced that the Court stood adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, that the defence could not longer continue, as the Court desired to consult counsel in reference to some points in the case.

JUNE 14, 1867.

At the stated hour the Court-martial having gone through the usual form, was declared in session. None of the accused were present.

The President asked the counsel for the prisoners if they had anything further to adduce for the defence. They answered not at present, but wished to reserve further argument until a later period in the trial.

Mr. MANUEL AZPIROZ, the Judge Advocate, then read the charges against the accused, sustaining the same by certain official documents emanating from the so-called Imperial Government. Mr. AZPIROZ united with his known ability a dignified and solemn energy which indicated no doubt as to the result of the trial on the minds of his hearers. Among the accusations against MAXIMILIAN, was found that terrible charge of having attempted to prolong the war by his celebrated decree of March 7, already laid before our readers in our last number, in which he created a regency, in case of death in any of the coming battles. To rebut the effort made by Mr. VEGA to overthrow the charges by reason of the absence of any proof of the same, the Judge Advocate said that all the charges were founded upon the notoriety of the acts, and that notoriety was sufficient to establish the accusation. That according to article 28, of the law of January 25, it would have been sufficient to establish it as a capital offence, even previous to the identification of their persons. The absence of those records and testimony, which the Council deem so strange, amounts to nothing. They are not needed. The prisoners were captured with arms in their hands, and their crimes are known to the entire world. He concluded by asking that capital punishment be adjudged the accused.

Messrs. VAZQUEZ and ORTEGA then successfully addressed the Court for the defence.

The first of these gentlemen carefully refuted the charges and concluded with these memorable words addressed to the Court: "If you condemn the Archduke to death I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume towards the Republic. I have confidence in the liberal armies that have rooted out the French from this soil. But I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country, as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court."

At this point Mr. ORTEGA proceeded. This gentleman is an orator. We have seen him, and were reminded of the beauties of MIRABEAU. His audience was held spell-bound. He went into the case with that power of improvisation so remarkable in him. He protested against the irregularity of the proceedings. He called attention to the principle in right and law that the Judge Advocate should first read his petition before the defence commences, because the last words to the Court should be those of the accused. He charged the Judge Advocate with having formed his petition from the answers made by the defence, in view of the proofs furnished by the defence, which is at variance with the legal practice and the rightful nature of all things. He reproached the Judge Advocate with having collated into his petition proof that had not been read during the trial, which, apart from proving that that officer had taken advantage of the suspension of the Court during the night to perfect the accusation, was but making points which were suggested to him by the defence, this being against all law in a question where life and death is concerned. It had more the appearance of trying the prisoner on his own statements than by the proofs adduced against them by the prosecution.

Regarding the accusation made against the Archduke, that he attempted to prolong the war by appointing a regency in case of his death, said the counsel with earnestness and spirit, I declare that MAXIMILIAN's subsequent act of abdication at the Cerro de la Campana, is in existence. On my honor I can assure you, and likewise can the faultless Liberal MARIANA RIVAS assure you, that in that abdication there is no evidence of a regency.

Concerning the article 28 of which the Judge Advocate spoke in justification of the absence of evidence and documentary proofs, all the counsel for the defence answered in so many words, that the times of the inquisition had passed, in which nothing but the mere forms were all that were required for conviction. They never supposed that Mr. AZPIROZ expected the honorable Court, whose youthful members were the brave and noble soldiers of the Republic, had assembled for the purpose of condemning and not convicting. And, lastly, that they never believed that the honorable Court would make a farce of justice, under a watchword, instead of proceeding according to the dictates of their own consciences. They, the counsel, scorned to entertain this idea of the brave chiefs composing this council. The idea is the offspring of the strange argument of the Judge Advocate.

One of the counsel for the defence, we believe Mr. VEGA, asked the Judge Advocate by what right he annulled the order of the Supreme Government, demanding him to proceed according to articles 6 to 11 inclusive, comprised in the law of the 25th of January, omitting the balance, and among them article 28. Mr. ORTEGA read the order, and made a note of the infraction.

Mr. JAUREGUI having closed for the defence, Mr. MORENO presented a protest based upon three propositions, energetically protesting against the admission of evidence subsequent to the trial, inasmuch as the prosecution had been closed up, and the Judge Advocate had ample notification of the defence.

Without anything further transpiring, the Court went into secret session for the purpose of passing the sentence. At near 10 o'clock at night the court-martial dissolved, and we are not at this moment officially informed of the decision.

The court-martial is over, and the Republic, after having struggled until they brought their enemies to the bench of the accused, after having beaten them in a thousand fights, will this day decide their fate, either by approving their sentence or extending clemency. The city, the Republic, the world, awaits anxiously the results of this terrible drama.

Maximilian's Decree Appointing Regents.

The following is asserted to be a literal copy of the decree of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, by which he provided for the government of Mexico in the event of his being killed in battle. They are taken from *la Sombra de Arteaga* and *El Mexicano Libre*, the first published at Queretaro and the latter at San Luis Potosi:

"Having placed ourselves at the head of our army for a campaign which will decide not only the form in which Mexico will be governed, but the integrity of its territory and the existence of the country as an independent nation, we have considered the case of our death by an accident of war as possible, and the possibility of Mexico, which we love with predilection, being headless in its government.

The regency which we established in less hazardous days than these, depending on Providence and the intelligence and virtues of our august wife, the Empress CARLOTTA, has ceased to exist on account of her absence in Europe; it is necessary to meet that want with a medium of similar nature, the Mexican nation not having expressed its will to change the form of goverement, and the monarchy existing to-day, it is proper to establish a regency which can govern the State in case of vacancy of the throne.

Loving the Mexicans as we do, we have determined, for the referred case of our death, to leave a regency established, serving transitory as the centre of union to the Government, to save the country from horrid wrongs, and we recommend the Mexican people, who sees in this measure the last testimony of our love to them, to accept it joyfully.

The citizens which we have placed as Regents are well known for their illustrious patriotism and perseverance in the grave affairs of the State, and are consequently acceptable by their countrymen.

In virtue of which, we establish a Regency of three persons, and we name Regents: the President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, D. TEODOSIO LAREZ; the President of the State Council, D. JOSE M. DE LAZUNCA, and the General of Division, D. LEONARDO MARQUEZ. We name Vice-Regents, in order that they may replace the proper regents in case of need, D. TOMAS MURPHY and D. TOMAS MEJIA.

The Regency will govern in accordance with the organic statute of the Empire.

The Regency will convoke the Congress, which definitely constitute the nation, after the termination of the war, by the triumph of the Imperial army, by amnesty or any other means which will bring hostilities to a conclusion, the free and legitimate reunion of that constituting power take place.

The Regency will cease, and with it the power which we bestow upon it by this letter, at the inauguration of Congress.

In the expressed case of our death, we name from to-day D. LEONARDO MARQUEZ General-in-Chief of the Army, until the assembly of the Regency.

The Hon. D. MANUEL GARCIA AGUIRRE, our present Minister of Public Instructions, is recommended to let this, my last will, be known to the nation and to the Regents whom we have named.

In addition to our orders to the regents, we recommend them to punctually follow the motto which has been the seal of all our acts as sovereign, "Equity and Justice," to guard inviolably the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, and a policy foreign to all spirit of party, devoted only to the happiness of all the Mexicans without distinction of opinion.

Copy taken from the original.

(Signed) J. C. DORIA, Secretary.

QUERETARO, June 10, 1867.

MAXIMILIAN EMPEROR.

Considering that if our death was to happen, the Government of the Empire would be headless on account of the absence of its legitimate regent, our august wife, the Empress CARLOTTA.

Considering that to remedy this great evil, and to secure on our part the happiness of the Mexican nation, even after our death, it is necessary to leave an established Government whom the nation can recognize as the centre of union.

Considering that it is through the freely convoked Congress which will be decided the form in which it will continue to be constituted and substitute the present one which is the monarchy, and for the same cause of our absence, the Government will be deposited in a Regency.

We decree:

ARTICLE 1. Our Regents of the Empire, in our defect in case of death, D. THEODOSIO LARES, D. JOSE M DE LACUNZA, and General LEONARDO MARQUEZ.

The Regency will govern in accordance with the organic statute of the Empire.

ART. 3. The Regency will convoke Congress, which will definitely constitute the nation after the termination of the war by the action of arms or by amnesty, the legitimate and free election can take place, and that constituted power can assemble.

ART. 4. The Regency will cease and also the power with which we invest it in this decree at the installation of the Congress.

Our Minister of Public Instructions is recommended to inform the Regents heretofore named, when necessary.

Given at Queretaro, June 18, 1867.

(Signed) J. C. DORIA, Secretary.

LAST DISPOSITION OF MAXIMILIAN.

We learn from the *Mexicano Libre*, of San Luis, that LE BARON DE MAGNUS, Minister of Prussia, and M. JOHN H. BEHAUSEN, have left that city for Queretaro, to receive the last disposition of MAXIMILIAN, and to recover his body, it is said that a clause of the last will of the Austrian Prince is, that the sum of $100,000 be given to the family of D. MIGUEL MIRAMON, and a like sum to the family of D. TOMAS MEJIA.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 2d inst. has a letter from San Luis Potosi, June 21, from a correspondent who says:

"MAXIMILIAN was asked, during his trial before the Court-martial: 'Are you willing to acknowledge that you are responsible for all that has occurred in Mexico since the evacuation of the country by the French?' He replied: 'No; I am not the responsible party. On the contrary, President JUAREZ is the person upon whom the responsibility rests. After the French had left I dispatched a messenger to JUAREZ, and proposed that he grant a general amnesty and give full pardon to all persons that had identified themselves with me and the Imperial cause. This JUAREZ refused to do, and no other course was left for me than to remain and do all that I could for the protection of a large proportion of the Mexican people.' This resolve shows a man of honor and covers him with more glory than he ever could have obtained by following out the plan of NAPOLEON."

Departure of the Juarez Party from New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 11.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning the revenue-cutter *Wilderness*, under command of Capt. FREEMAN, swung into the stream and started down the Mississippi, on her voyage to Vera Cruz. She has on board Senora JUAREZ, her family and suite. Had it not been for the delay of this party, from unavoidable causes, on the trip from Washington to this port, the cutter would probably have been the first Government vessel to enter the port of Vera Cruz, but now it is expected that Commodore PAULDING is there with his flagship, and perhaps other vessels.

The party is composed of the following named persons: Senora Benito Juarez; Senoritas Marguerite, Felicitas, Soledad, Madelaide, Jesus and Josefa Juarez; Benito Juarez, Jr., Simon P. Santarilia and wife, Senor José Romero, Senor R. Eayas, Senor Antonio Richards and two servants, Jane and Febronio Nree.

Collector KELLOGG saw the party safely off; also, that they were supplied with everything necessary to render the voyage comfortable and agreeable. In doing this he was complying with orders from Washington.

In addition to the Juarez party, two bearers of United States Government dispatches sailed on board the *Wilderness*. It will take that vessel about five days to reach Vera Cruz.

Further Details of the Execution—Ill Feeling Against the United States—Fight Imminent Between Cortina and Berriozabal.

GALVESTON, Monday, July 15.

The following additional particulars of the execution of MAXIMILIAN have been received:

When leaving the convent MAXIMILIAN exclaimed, "What beautiful clear heavens; it is such as I desired for the hour of death." All three were dressed with scrupulous care. The officer of the firing party begged MAXIMILIAN's forgiveness, saying that he disapproved of the execution, but was a soldier and must obey orders. MAXIMILIAN replied: "A soldier must always comply with his orders. I thank you with all my heart for your kind sentiments, but exact that you comply with the orders given you." MAXIMILIAN gave MIRAMON the centre as his post. MEJIA's wife ran distractedly through the streets, just before the execution, carrying a new born babe.

JUAREZ refused to deliver up MAXIMILIAN's body, and says it must be made the subject of a treaty.

There is great antipathy toward Americans because they asked MAXIMILIAN's life. Princess SALM SALM divised means for the escape of the Emperor, but the plan was betrayed by an officer to whom she confided the secret, who took a bribe of $25,000 in diamonds. She was ordered to leave Queretaro, with all her attendants.

A fight is probable between CORTINA and BERRIOZABAL, the old enemies, and both are recruiting. The cause of the dispute is the Governorship of Tamaulipas.

CORTINA has been ordered to occupy the Rio Grande with an army of observation of 15,000 men. The United States is hated because of its interference in behalf of MAXIMILIAN.

The Requiem Mass for the Soul of Maximilian.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 10.

A solemn requiem mass for the soul of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, was celebrated yesterday by Redemptorist Fathers in their Church of St. Mary, in the Fourth District. The services begun at 8 o'clock, and occupied about an hour. Early as the sacred ceremonies commenced the capacious temple was thronged, many in the congregation coming from the most distant parts of the city and from the parish of Jefferson. The Consuls of Austria, France and Bavaria, and other gentlemen, officially representing here European interests and sympathy, were present, participating in the solemnity.

A catafalco, resting in the nave and draped in the emblems of death and sorrow, brought to mind the direful tragedy that occasioned the requiem, and the arrangements at the altar were equally expressive in denoting the sad cause of the fervent orisons that were offered. The Mass was read by Father ALEXANDER as celebrant, assisted by Father MEREDITH as deacon, and Father DE HAM as sub-deacon, in a most impressive manner, and an unusually full and effective choir blending their voices, with the grand harmonies of the organ, elevated devotional feeling to the height of sublimity. In the enlightened multitude assembled within the walls of St. Mary's yesterday there was not, perhaps, a single man or woman who had ever heard the voice of MAXIMILIAN or seen his face. Those who supplicated the Throne of Grace, in his behalf, knew him not as kindred, or, with few exceptions, as countrymen, and while a sense of religious duty prevailed the congregation, it is unquestionable that the depth of feeling shown, and the magnitude of the demonstration, had their origin chiefly in pure reverence for the memory of a prince preëminently virtuous, truly a Christian and truly a gentleman.

Fillibustering Movement Against Mexico—Regiments to be Raised in all the Principal Cities of the Country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday, July 15.

I have met several Ex-Nicaraguans and Mexican Imperialists here to-day. I know them personally, and have had a lengthy conversation with them. It is their intent to organize an expedition to Mexico. Ten regiments are to be raised in New-Orleans, twenty in New-York, five in Philadelphia, and in other cities in like proportion. They are confident of success.

Dr. VON HIPPEL, chief of the German emigration movement to Yucatan, arrived here to-day from Havana. He has gone to see SALAZAR ILLAREGIN, Ex-Imperial Commissary of Yucatan, in Washington.

Two Girls Murder Their Stepmother in Tennessee.

The Kingston *East Tennesseean* gives the following particulars of a horrible affair which occurred in the Sixth Civil District of Roane County, Tenn., known as the Paint Rock District:

"It appears that a Mrs. HICKS and her two stepdaughters, named respectively MARY and KEZIA, had for some time lived unpleasantly together, when the two daughters determined to put her out of the way. Accordingly, with murderous intent, they forcibly conveyed their unfortunate victim to the smoke-house near by, and commenced a series of tortures that even the veriest savage would have shrunk back from and grown hideous at—such was the enormity of their barbarity and wickedness. They first attempted to strangle their victim to death, but failing in that, they bethought themselves of a more refined as well as expeditious mode of accomplishing their object, which was to pour melted lead into the ear of their helpless victim, and then to make assurance doubly sure, these daughters struck the prostrate and dying woman several blows on the head with an ax. Supposing the old lady dead, or dying, they left their mother weltering in her blood and went to church.

Some of the neighbors soon after coming in found Mrs. HICKS, administered restoratives and revived her sufficiently to relate the above-detailed facts. We learn that Mrs. HICKS has since died of her injuries, and that the murderers are still at large, having secreted themselves so as to prevent the officers of the law from arresting them."

Horrible Murder in Tioga County.

From the Binghamton Republican, July 13.

A man named ROSEWELL was murdered at Tioga Centre, Tioga County, last night, by a man named ELLIS, who, up to the present writing, has not been arrested. The facts are as follows: ROSEWELL had sold a small farm and bought another, which was principally a wood lot, and on Friday afternoon was moving his family to the lately acquired possession, and ELLIS was riding with him. In going through a piece of woods it was proposed by one of them to go and get a drink at a spring. Both men left, leaving Mrs. ROSEWELL in the wagon. A few moments after their departure she heard a cry of murder from her husband, and, being alarmed, abandoned the wagon in search of help. She soon found a house and aroused the inmates, who immediately made a search, but darkness coming on, the body of ROSEWELL was not found until this morning. The head of the unfortunate man was crushed fearfully, a log lay across his neck, and his mouth was crowded full of leaves. The body was left as found until the Coroner and Sheriff, who have been summoned, should arrive and take possession of it. The murder was perpetrated for the money ROSEWELL was supposed to have upon his person. ROSEWELL had only $20 when he set out, and this money he had handed to his wife, and the murderer got nothing for his horrible crime. ELLIS is a desperate character, and had but recently returned from Auburn.

PERSONAL.—The impresario, DANIEL ULMANN, has engaged ALEXANDER DUMAS for a series of conferences, to be given in the principal cities throughout the United States. The contract of agreement was signed by the parties on the evening of

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Virginia Probably a Negro State—The Result Due to the Disloyal Whites Refusing to Register—Fidelity of the Registering Officers—The Former Advocates of "Passivity" Now Demand a New Registration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Monday, July 8, 1867.

The probabilities are in favor of there being a majority of negro voters in the State of Virginia. The unexpected result is not due to fraudulent registration on the part of the negroes, for two or three thousand at the utmost would cover all the frauds that have been or can be charged on this score; but it is due to the refusal of the whites to be themselves registered. The *Enquirer* and *Examiner* in Richmond, and their less able and therefore less culpable echoes in Lynchburgh and other provincial towns, industriously labored for several weeks after the passage of the military reconstruction acts to dissatisfy the people with these public laws, and to fix them in the determination to take no part in the business of reorganization. Shortly, however, before the period of registration came upon them, these journals began to see the appalling consequences that would attend their policy of *passivity*, and began lustily to call upon their followers to register. But the appeal was too late. They could not get the people to respond to their changing and fickle commands. The people adhered to the first counsels of the central oracles, and declined to be registered. The consequence is likely to be a negro majority in the State. It is supposed that nearly 90,000 negro voters have been registered. I estimated, in a former letter, that there would be 84,000. About half the difference may be due to fraudulent registrations. The whites could have registered to the number of 125,000. I doubt if their number exceeds 85,000, or equals the negroes; and I await with anxiety the promulgation of the official returns, which cannot be made for at least a fortnight yet.

I have used the term frauds in speaking of the negro registration, but I ought probably to employ the milder term irregularities. These have happened without illicit complicity on the part of the registering officers, who have acted, by general admission, with great propriety, uprightness and fidelity, in the discharge of their duties. As a general rule, they have had no acquaintance with the population, and have not been able to detect, of their own knowledge, instances of unlawful registering. Resident white citizens have declined to exercise a proper vigilance at the registering boards, and the negroes, enthusiastic in performing the novel function, have overdone their part, rather from zeal and ignorance of the limitations and restrictions imposed by the law, than with a vicious intention of violating its provisions.

Appalled at the mischief they have done and the deplorable delinquency into which they have led the white people, the secession newspapers are now calling lustily for a new registration, in order that the delinquent and misled whites, who have consented to be their dupes, who have skulked their duty and betrayed their country and their race, may have a second opportunity of securing the privilege of voters. I doubt if any good can come to the country from the votes of a set of men so sullen and obstinate in disloyalty as to have refused the proffer of citizenship and suffrage when tendered them by the Government, on an occasion so important to their own race and interests, as the one they have let slip.

The large preponderance of registered blacks over whites, in so considerable a portion of Eastern Virginia, has filled the people with gloom and alarm. The reproaches which are visited upon the delinquent whites are very severe, and the indignation which is everywhere felt against the blind and senseless newspapers which have misled the white men into so deplorable a blunder and crime as turning over this State to the power of the negroes, pervades every part of the country. The proofs will become more and more conclusive every day, that secession counsels, secession leadership and secession journalism have been completely and finally self-discredited among their own adherents.

The question, what will come of negro government in Virginia and in eight or nine other Southern States, is a serious one, which comes home to every man in the land. The experiment of elevating an untaught and unreasoning majority of negroes into full participation in the responsible franchises of American citizenship, in one-fourth of the States of the American Union, is as important as unexampled, and touches the interests of the North almost as nearly as those of the South. If the old white residents of the South were left free to counsel with and direct the negroes in the present emergency, under the control and supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau, I think we could avert from our own community the more serious consequences which are apprehended from negro ascendancy. For the negroes are, as a general rule, too distrustful and too much afraid of each other to be dangerous to the whites as a class. Aside from this domestic evil of negro ascendancy, which, I repeat, with the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau, we could provide against in the South, the influence of the negro race in the councils of the country would affect the North as sensibly as the South; and I am anxious to see how Congress will deal with the probability of being soon brought face to face with the proposition of admitting ten negro States into the American Union. The logical result of the fruitful execution of the Military Reconstruction Bills must soon be the assembling of nine State Conventions, each elected by negro majorities; and each composed, probably in major part, of negro delegates to form State Constitutions. Then will follow State Governments elected under negro auspices, and applications from these Governments to Congress for admission into the Union and for representation in each of its Houses, wholly or partly, in the persons of negroes, the whites who may go in that character going as agents to do the bidding of negro constituencies. But these contingencies, soon to happen, if not promptly averted by Congress, are for Northern consideration, as it is a question in which we can take no part.

While we of this section infinitely prefer military government and the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, yet I think we could stand the experiment of negro numerical ascendancy if incendiary emissaries from the North are prevented from indulging in harangues intended or tending to array the negroes, as a class, against the whites. The influence of the Freedmen's Bureau has been unexceptionable in this respect. It has done much good in inculcating just sentiments in the negro mind, in enforcing fidelity to contracts, and in encouraging the freedmen to industry and frugality. It is at present the sheet-anchor of our safety at the South, and its withdrawal would at once plunge our country into the fate of San Domingo or Jamaica. The influence of the Bureau and of the more intelligent negroes would be sufficient to check the natural tendency of our mixed society to degeneracy and chaos but for the increasing influx of black emissaries from the North, or God knows where else, who indulge in the most incendiary harangues, and who are fast exciting feelings which must sooner or later impel to bloodshed and collisions between the races. They seem to be chosen for their talents as declaimers, and to be sent down among us crammed with the most mischievous ideas that the negro mind is susceptible of receiving. A very smart one of these emissaries, endowed with rare gifts of oratory, in a harangue last week in Charlotte County, which thoroughly carried away a vast colored audience, after saying many things alike reprehensible, told his sable hearers that they must not neglect any opportunity to assert their social equality with the whites; that they must not content themselves with political equality, but must go into the parlors of the white people, take seats at their tables, require themselves to be addressed and treated as gentlemen and ladies, and insist in every way upon an abrogation of social distinctions. Some of these black emissaries bring their white wives along with them, and as they are becoming very numerous, you can imagine what a great and mischievous influence they are exerting among the impressible blacks. As the military authorities would undoubtedly interfere to prevent rebel harangues, I think it would be very well for them to consider the propriety of advising these apostles of social equality to return to their original fields of labor, at the North or elsewhere, where their harangues can do no harm.

It is to be observed that these black orators utter sentiments at war with all proper ideas of loyalty. One of them declares everywhere, that the negroes intend to rule the South, and that if necessary to insure the success of their determination to Africanize these States, they will resort to the expedient practiced and recommended by the old slave-traders, and organize an immigration of negroes from Africa. Another orator declares that the negroes intend to have their rights in the social as well as political arena, and if they cannot procure them by persuasive means, they will resort to force; and that 4,000,000 of armed negroes can find a way of getting what they want. An idea is rapidly getting abroad among them that they are much more numerous throughout the United States than they are supposed to be; they are fast coming to believe that they actually outnumber the whites in the whole Union, and can extort a compliance with their demand.

You see, therefore, that the trouble of negro politics is not likely to be local; but is rapidly becoming national. You will soon have to deal with it as a question of serious statesmanship. It cannot much longer be trifled with as a question of party politics. The necessity of keeping down this strange and dangerous element of popular government made the twelve slaveholding States thoroughly conservative and sensitively jealous of infringement of the Constitution for the first fifty years of our career of popular government. That powerful bulwark of conservatism is now destroyed. We are no longer solicitous for the Constitution as protecting a peculiar institution. Our first concern is for existence. What great influence, what powerful class will now undertake the task of preserving and defending the Constitution we know not. I fear that it will never have as stubborn, staunch and persistent defenders as those who madly gave it up for lost in 1860. This I believe, however, that if the Southern white men once get back safely into the Union, although they have no great interest to protect, they will be among the most stalwart supporters of the Constitution of the fathers.

POW-HA-TAN.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Condition of the Freedmen—Political Affairs—Registration—Agricultural Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 11, 1867.

Since my last I have taken considerable pains to inform myself of the truth of the stories I heard as to the demoralization of the freedmen and the resulting injury to the growing crop. I know how liable planters are to cry out before they are hurt, and to exaggerate causes of complaint, and while I knew there must be some fire to cause so much smoke, I hoped that the extent of the injury was not as great as was represented. I thought that the best way to ascertain the truth was to visit some plantations which I had visited six or eight weeks ago, where I had seen the crop as it began to promise abundance, and see its present condition, on places where the owners complained that the negroes had neglected their work. I regret to say that the reports I heard are not exaggerations, and that learning how to vote and "seeing for themselves" have been a very expensive operation to the planters, the laborers and the country.

The past fortnight was the crisis in the life of the crops. It was then that constant and earnest nursing was essential to their health and strong growth. Every nerve and muscle of man and mule should have been strained to clear away grass and weeds, and a few days' steady hard work would have insured success, and, to use the technical phrase, "laid by the crop." To make cotton no grass must be allowed to grow anywhere near it. It must be kept as clear of grass as the neatest garden. If grass is allowed to grow to any size, its removal by the hoe does violent injury to the cotton, and in some places grass and cotton fall together. Just at this critical period the freedmen, women and children "threw down the shovel and the hoe, hoe, hoe," and "took up the fiddle and the bow," and the result is, wherever I have been, that grass and cotton are running a very equal race, and if anything, the grass is a "leetle ahead." It can still be removed, but the injury done is irreparable, and will amount to the loss of one bale in every three which might have been made with care and attention.

The time selected by those in authority for registration and the commencement of the political excitement among the negroes was, I think, very injudiciously chosen. To have put it off for a fortnight or three weeks would have done no injury. There would have been plenty of time to conclude the work, and allow the wireworkers to attach the *ficelles* to the black *marionettes*. From the moment the notices of registration were published, and for days before the offices were opened, the agitation began and the philanthropists, whose sole aim in life is to get the negroes "to vote right and not be fooled," commenced a course of anxious and assidious instruction, which may insure voting right, and be a brazen wall of defence against deception, but has diverted the minds of the colored citizens from those rustic pursuits for which they are so distinguished, and which a base materialism values far above the right to vote. This instruction is still carried on day and night, week days and Sundays, by speaking, writing, reading, and by that arithmetic which teaches how to calculate the money value of the "inestimable privilege." Were the cure of souls half as earnestly pursued as is the cure of votes, the millenium might be looked upon as at hand. Messrs. JOHNSON and BUTLER would be down together, and Parson BROWNLOW would talk and act like a Christian and a gentleman.

The only remedy by which the agricultural interests can be saved from ruin is the strict enforcement by the Freedmen's Bureau of all contracts, and discouraging the prolonged, frequent and inopportune absence of the hands, even though they spend the time sitting at the feet of some Radical teacher to whom their "voting right" is an essential to happiness. But this remedy is not always nor yet often attainable. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are said to have a soul above corn and cotton and to take a much greater interest in political preferences of the freedmen than in their contribution to the productive wealth of the country. These officials have taken very generally to stump-speaking, and if their colored audience is appreciative cheers at the right moment, laughs where the orator is facetious, and is entranced when he "spreads himself;" it is not to be expected that they will hold their hearers to a strict accountability for leaving their employer's crop in the grass.

I do not observe any disposition on the part of employers to interfere with or prevent their laborers from registering and voting when the proper time comes. All they object to is that the hands should continually abandon work to hear stump speeches or be instructed by the gentlemen who are going about and who require to give so many lessons before they can complete the education of their pupils. It is not a little remarkable how apathetic the white citizens are as to how the negro shall vote. I have not heard of one of them who has addressed a negro meeting since the *fiasco* of Messrs. STARNES, JOHNSON and HILLIARD in Augusta, and I have rarely heard an employer give his hands any advice or speak to them at all on political matters. The registry, so far, has given the negroes a considerable majority. In this city they have a very decided numerical superiority, and it is the same in Savannah, Macon, Atlanta and Columbus. The supplemental bills will insure the permanence of this majority, because they will disfranchise some who are registered, prevent many others from registering, and induce numbers to abstain altogether from participating in what they believe to be a compulsory adoption of radical opinions. You may set it down as certain that the Convention will be adopted by the negro vote; that the negroes will control the body when it meets, and that its action will be quite as Radical as even Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS could desire. The opposition to the reconstruction measures is daily increasing, in consequence of the conviction that reconstruction means support of the Radical party, and that anything short of that will fail. The negroes in the towns are somewhat uneasy at the prospect that they are to do all the voting and that white Radicals are to have all the offices, honor and emoluments. But the time is too short to admit of their making any serious point on this unequal division of labor, and they will vote right, that is, as they are told by Mr. BLODGETT and others of equally ambitious tendencies.

Although every one seems to admit that the cotton crop will fall short of what was estimated a month ago, before the rains and the political excitement, the best informed factors here do not believe that the price of cotton next Fall will exceed 20 cents. Last year, when the stock on hand in England was 200,000 bales more than now, and when the stock at sea was largely in excess of that which is now expected—when the rate of discount at the Bank of England was from 9 to 10 per cent., instead of 2½, as now—cotton in Liverpool was 14 to 14½ pence in 1866, against 10½ in 1867. And yet, in face of these facts, those who know best prophecy 20 cents as the highest price to be looked for. Should it fall much below this figure, planters will make very little. They have had to pay famine prices for everything they bought, and they have mortgaged their lands and crops at extreme usury for the money they have borrowed, so that if the cotton does not bring a price to cover all the extortion to which they have been subjected, they have no other means to avoid the domiciliary visit of the Sheriff and the auctioneer. The failure of FRAZER & Co. and WATTS, CRANE & Co. has made money an unknown quantity in these parts. There is literally a cessation of business. The banks are doing nothing. A discount is as difficult to be obtained as a word of kindness from BROWNLOW. The large cotton speculators are either broke or breaking. One who bought largely at 30 to 27 cents, and shipped to Liverpool, and held there for a rise, wanders about in a distracted condition at seeing the idol of a long life, at whose shrine he sacrificed everything, rudely swept from him and broken, when it is too late even to hope to repair the loss. Six weeks ago this man was supposed to be worth millions. To-day I am told he is not worth a cent.

The murder of MAXIMILIAN is regarded with universal horror by everybody in this country. It is the most conclusive proof that the half-breeds and Digger Indians who inhabit Mexico are utterly unfit for self-government. No people fit for liberty could commit such an atrocity. The blunder in outraging all foreign Governments, including the United States, is worse than the crime. Mr. WIKOFF's apology for his old friend NAPOLEON is plausible and cheering as an evidence of disinterested friendship, but it fails to exonerate his Imperial chum from the guilt which the world would attach to his cold-hearted abandonment of the young Prince whom he persuaded to leave home, friends and peaceful enjoyment to fill the throne which French bayonets had erected to subserve French interests. What will Europe do? What will the United States do? To be insulted and outraged by an ESCOBEDO and a JUAREZ is more than great Powers can bear philosophically. Might not a little annexation be useful?

QUONDAM.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Grand Balloon Ascension—A Night with Moliere at the Theatre Francais—Victor Hugo's Hernani—The Great Poet's Exile from Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

A balloon ascension is no novelty in Paris, but it is none the less an attraction and a sensation. On Sunday morning workmen were busily engaged in fencing in a square of six or eight acres of the Esplanade of the Invalides, with an inner and innest circles for *Le Giant*, the mammoth balloon of M. NADAR, literateur, artist, photographer and balloonist. The admission to the arena was one franc—to the inner circle as high as twenty francs. How many paid either price to get near the balloon, when it could be seen quite as well by those further off, I cannot say, as I preferred to go with the overwhelming majority of outsiders.

It was a fine day and all Paris was out to enjoy it. A Sunday in London sees the streets pretty empty except at the hours of going to or coming from church. A fine Sunday in Paris sends everybody out of doors, and it is the day of days for every sort of enjoyment. So at noon, when the balloon began to fill, and a mortar to send up shells that exploded a few feet higher than the tops of the monuments of Paris, the people began to gather, and kept gathering thicker and thicker, on foot and at last in carriages, until all the avenues around the Esplanáde, and then the quays and bridges of the Seine and the Champs Elysées were packed with people. And what a people! How clean and neatly dressed; how sober and quiet; how civil to each other; there was no lack of police and soldiers; but they had nothing to do. There was no mob of roughs, no gang of thieves, smashing people's hats over their eyes and robbing right and left. There were no beggars; there were no intoxicated persons, and there were none of the filthy, ragged and disgusting creatures to be seen in such numbers in cities I could mention.

The Prefect of Police, who had given the requisite permission for the spectacle, and assigned the place for it, had ordered that the ascension should not be later than 4 o'clock, because the Exhibition closes at 6, pouring its hundred thousand into the streets, and it would not be convenient to have two such crowds so near each other, dispersing at the same time. So, as the time approached, the immense pear-shaped balloon was seen rising gradually above the tops of the trees. Four o'clock rung out from the spires of St. Clotilde, and all eyes were watching for the monster to rise. As they looked, another balloon came sailing over the city, which had gone up, I fancy, at the Cremorne of Paris, now under the control of our London Cremorne manager, the Park of Asnières. A few minutes more, and our balloon was seen swaying majestically in the breeze; the ropes were loosening, and then, while one vast "Oh!" of delight and astonishment burst from the multitude, up rose the huge machine, having for its car a small house, with doors and windows, inhabited by a select party, including two ladies.

Some man stood upon the roof of this upflying house, and two were in the ropes above it. It rose, as all balloons rise, with wondrous majesty—the majesty of an unseen power. Straight as an arrow from the bow, and almost as swift, it shot upward at an angle of about 45 degrees, for the breeze was fresh from the north, and when scarcely a mile high, faded gradually into a mist-cloud that had been gathering over the sky and was lost to sight, like a great ship when she sails into the fog that hangs over the banks of Newfoundland, or walls in the gulf stream. The multitude strain their eyes a few moments to catch another glimpse, but in vain. The giant balloon and its passengers had vanished—gone up into the clouds, as a ship goes down at sea. The descent was made safely, at the expense of a wall and some apple trees, three hours later, and at no great distance; and Mr. NADAR is publishing an account of the trip in a series of papers, which bids fair to be continued until he is ready to make another ascension.

And since I am outside the walls of the Exposition I think I cannot do better than to give a little account of two evenings at the Theatre Francais, a night with MOLIERE and a night with VICTOR HUGO. The Moliere nights, which occur at the Francais and the Odeon with a certain regularity, are dramatic solemnities of a curious character. The orchestra is removed and its space fitted with stalls. But no women are ever seen in either the stalls or the pit of the Theatre Francais. No such profanity. A quiet and scholarly *queue* begins to gather half an hour before the doors open. There are English, Americans, Germans among them. The house is filled with a quiet, appreciative, but undemonstrative audience. Three loud blows as with a heavy mallet are heard behind the curtain, and it rises upon the first act of "Tartufe." The scene is an interior of no great depth and no pretension of display. Through the five acts the curtain never falls, and the scene is unchanged. Nearly all the characters come upon the stage and take their places in a formal semicircle at the beginning, much as they do before the curtain falls at the end. At the end of each act the stage is left empty a few minutes, and the three loud thumps announce the end of one act and the beginning of another. The curtain falls at the end, to rise again for the five acts of l'Avare, which are played in the same manner; the whole comedy in one room and the five acts without fall of curtain. The two five-act comedies are played between 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock, and they are too clever and too well played to be for one moment tiresome. Every part is perfectly performed. The actors follow the text very closely, a few obsolete expressions only being changed. The interest of each piece is certainly centered and almost monopolized by its principal character. The hypocrite stands out in one picture with a terrible force, as does the miser in the other, and both were played with a wonderful perfection; but the manner in which all the subordinate parts are played, so as to heighten the effect of the picture, is a study for actors, who so often mar a piece either by slighting an inferior part or by making it too conspicuous. Here, as elsewhere, the French have mastered the principles of order and subordination, which are the basis of true art. And since the drama is an established institution in every civilized country, I believe the wisest policy is to accept it, use it for good, improve, perfect, and resolutely make the best of it. Every country should have its dramatic academy, and, for the present, I would send every actor and actress to Paris for one year as a part of their education.

My night with VICTOR HUGO was another affair. HUGO's "Hernani" the romantic Spanish drama, more widely known in the libretto of VERDI's Opera, was first played more than thirty years ago, at this same theatre, when there was so strong an opposition to it, on and off the stage, that VICTOR HUGO, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and the other Bohemians of that stormy period were obliged to improvise a volunteer claque of of their own, and on the first night assured the success of the piece by packing the house with five hundred Bohemians, who, let into the theatre at three o'clock in the afternoon, had a noisy picnic dinner by themselves, and then such a demonstration as you may imagine. It was a battle, and HUGO and the romanticists—young Paris and the revolutionists—won their victory. The piece had a good run, and has been reproduced from time to time, until VICTOR HUGO thought proper to write "Napoleon le Petit" and banish himself to the Isle of Jersey. The reproduction of "Hernani," at this moment is a literary and political demonstration, which the quartier Latin has taken up with its usual zeal. Prince NAPOLEON patronized it. The Emperor permitted it, for good reasons of his own. The house was crowded in every part. Hundreds of students, artists, and other enthusiastic and demonstrative characters made a long and double line hours before the doors were opened and smoked and sang and chaffed and cheered in high and riotous good humor; but all without crowding or leaving the line into which the parternal policeman had formed them. Some hours before I had made half a joint in a similar tail which wound itself slowly to the box-office where a leisurely lady—for all such clerkly business seems to be done by the women here, as if they alone could reckon money or take good care of it—sold the places. My turn came at last, and I asked for a single seat. Not one to be had. A whole box if I liked, but not a seat anywhere for that night. The stalls were gone long ago. Somehow I was incredulous. There must be a mistake. "Madame," I said, with the best French and in the politest manner I could master, is it not possible to find me one single seat somewhere?" She looked at her sheet again, and discovered in one corner of the *balcon*—in just the place I would have taken to have the best view of stage and audience—not exactly a *fauteuil*, but an appendage to a *fauteuil*, a little seat hinged to the side of one, closing up with a spring, but turning down so as to allow me to sit in an alley. The prices at the Francais are moderate, but this little cane-bottom shelf cost me eight francs. The two comedies of MOLIERE had cost me but two and a half francs. VICTOR HUGO was in the ascendant.

The hero of the play is a brigand who hates the King. The King becomes Emperor, and he hates him still and swears to assassinate him, because the King's father had killed his (the brigand's) father; and every line of scorn and hate toward King and Emperor, from the outcast and exile, in VICTOR HUGO's passionate poetry, was applauded by pit and gallery, as if this hero, VICTOR HUGO, had been the exile, brigand and assassin, and NAPOLEON III. the object of his hatred and revenge. It was a very pagan demonstration. The students applauded incarnate hate; applauded assassination. In the play the Emperor forgives his sworn assassin, and atones for the wrongs his father had inflicted with honors and rewards, and *Hernani* relents and repents, accepts the honors and the bride, and then, in the midst of his happiness, that dreadful horn summonses him to death. Those who had so frenziedly applauded his words of hatred and revenge probably thought it served him right for being such a milksop. The students and wild democracy had their manifestation in favor of assassination of Czar, Emperor, President; but it would be very unjust to represent their spirit as that of the audience. They were not, at the most, more than a fourth part of the audience, if so much; and when a passage in the play of quite an opposite sentiment gave the opportunity, the applause and counter demonstration were far more general. There was also a literary and artistic element, stronger in point of numbers than the political. The old friends of HUGO who had seen his first success—assisted at it—turned out in force. You rarely see so many old people at the theatre. His literary admirers were there, not for a political but a poetical manifestation. If the Emperor had considered the political allusions in a romantic brigand play, or their being applauded, a matter of any consequence, the play would not have been produced. It is a sort of safety-valve. Then wild boys of various ages—DUMAS the younger said of his father that he was a big boy he had when he was quite young—will blow off their steam applauding regicide in VICTOR HUGO's play, and spend all their money buying tickets to see it, and so have no francs left to buy double-barrel pistols to shoot Emperors.

A. DUMAS, *fils*, in a letter to a religious paper, called out by a friendly and appreciative criticism of his latest success, *Les Idees de Madame Aubray*, says the difficulty of teaching people by the stage is not in making good impressions, but in their not being permanent. An audience, carried away by the spirit of a play, will feel and applaud it. They will be moved to tears—but half an hour afterward they return to their former sentiments and condemn what they had just split their gloves to applaud. The religious press and the pulpit, he says, must fasten the good impression, and make it lasting. It is to be hoped that those who applaud bad sentiments and hateful passions in a drama may find them equally evanescent. After all, the revolutionary element in Paris is not nearly so large as it is noisy; and even in the noise of the theatre there was restraint and order. The next night, probably, the students were gaily dancing at their favorite *Closerie de Lilas*, forgetting both poet and Emperor. If VICTOR HUGO wished to come to Paris there is nothing but his own writings,—his own hard and bitter words, to hinder him. Madame HUGO sat in a private box at the Français and enjoyed her husband's triumph; for aside from all politics it was a genuine triumph. If VICTOR HUGO would himself remove the only obstacle to his return to France, no man in France, I believe, would more heartily welcome him than the Emperor.

MONADNOCK.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

Old Saratoga on the Hudson—Our Earlier and Later Battle-grounds—The Reidesel House—Heroes of '76—Exuberant Crops—A Glance at the Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

The recent mighty struggle in behalf of the Union and the very life of the nation, and the terrific battles of giants by which nearly every month of its progress was signalized, tend insensibly to make the humbler conflicts of our Revolutionary history appear dwarfish in comparison. Trenton and Monmouth and Saratoga look little when placed side by side with Murfreesboro, Gettysburgh and the Wilderness. The number of wounded and slain in one of the latter exceeded of itself the whole force going into battle in one of the former historic fields. The mind is impressed with numbers, with magnitude. A battle on a grand scale, with huge carnage and destruction, appeals to us more strongly than a little one can—though the latter may have in its combatants the true patriotic ardor, the heroism, endurance, self-sacrificing devotion to the country's weal which make courage sublime. All these the heroes of 1776 had. No illusions springing from the vast operations of the lately-closed struggle should blind our eyes to the grandeur of our forefathers' work, wrought out, as that work was, upon so much humbler a scale.

The prisoners who crowned the victory of Saratoga on the 16th of October, 1777, amounted only to 5,791 men, with 4,647 muskets and 42 pieces of cannon as the spoils of war. The American force numbered when the surrender took place but little above 13,000 men. Yet this victory decided the independence of the United States, as certainly as Gettysburgh foretold the not distant triumph of the Federal Union. Whether the battle, fought with few, that assured the liberties struggled for, or the one waged with hosts on either side, that guaranteed the integrity and perpetuation of those liberties, was the more important to the country and mankind, the thoughtful reader can decide as well as we.

It is certain that no one that loves his country can visit old Saratoga for the first time unmoved, as he treads its storied soil and views the scenes around him. I left the cars the other day at Gansevoort, a station on the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, distant about ten miles from the spot of BURGOYNE's surrender. This name of Gansevoort itself is Revolutionary. It is derived from Gen. PETER GANSEVOORT, whose gallant defence of Fort Stanwix, in 1777, against ST. LEGER, prevented this General from coöperating with BURGOYNE, and so materially promoted the discomfiture of the latter. The old Gansevoort mansion, surrounded by stately trees, stands hard by the station, being occupied by Mrs. MELVILLE, the General's daughter, and the mother of HERMAN MELVILLE, of *Omoo*, *Typee* and *Moby Dick* notoriety. The family is noted for its benevolence, and loves the tree Knickerbocker hospitality for which so many of the Revolutionary "fathers" were so famous. The ride to the battle-grounds is through a picturesque region, opening frequent views, extended and charming, of the rich valley of the Hudson, and the bold ridges of mountain beyond the river, lifting their heads among the clouds. Striking the banks of the Hudson by this route, about three miles north of Old Saratoga, or Schuylerville as the village is now called, you traverse the very road which echoed 90 years ago to the tramp of the veterans of BURGOYNE, advancing to what they believed assured victory. A mile north of the village stands, or rather stood till lately, the old "Reidesel House," a good picture of which is found in LOSSING's *Field Book of the Revolution*. Its situation is high up on the river bank, overlooking stream, valley and country beyond for miles. The Baroness DE REIDESEL, wife of one of BURGOYNE's Generals, was sheltered here, with other women and with wounded soldiers, from the battle storm which raged with ruthless fury all around. In the cellar of this house she, with her children and other helpless ones, remained for weary hours, hoping for the safety which the ball-riddled rooms above could not afford. Her narrative of the scenes and sufferings of these terrible days is the most graphic record given of the struggle; in the resolute energy of the victors, and stern resistance of those whom fate meant to overwhelm. The old house deserved still to stand as the war left it—rich in its memories and associations—a link binding the simple, heroic period, that "tried men's souls," to the more artificial and utilitarian present. But the tooth of change, if not of time, has fastened upon it, crushing in its roof, dismantling its walls, and obliterating all the marks that made it beautiful in the eyes of the patriotic antiquary. A new structure is rising where the old one stood—a comelier one, no doubt, if judged by the modern standard, and more commodious, and with all useful appliances that the age knows how to furnish, but lacking what the former had, the charm of association with the heroic men and deeds of the past; the indescribable interest with which the mind regards a speaking Revolutionary relic.

And here several miles further down the river are Stillwater and Bemus' Heights, with Fish Creek running into the Hudson from the west. The struggle made all these names familiar to history, while inseparably linked to them are the names of KOSCIUSKO, of ARNOLD fighting with the fury of a madman for the cause he afterward betrayed; and MORGAN and FELLOWS and POOR, rendering stalwart service to the Commonwealth, each in his proper sphere. The very spot is pointed out where the British FRASER fell, pierced by a sharpshooter's bullet, and the spot where his lamented dust was lowered to its rest, the booming of hostile cannon and rattle of musketry mocking the solemn dirge that wailed beside his grave. Thus, with unceasing and ever-growing vigor, the bands of freedom pressed upon and beat back the now dispirited foe, till the flaunting flag trailed before their prowess, and the great triumph was complete. Few traces remain of the bitter conflicts which reddened the soil in those days. The Sweet River flows as placidly, and the smiling valley rejoices under its burden of luxuriant crops, as though no desperate struggle had ever marred the beauty of a region which nature has endowed with unsurpassed attractions. About ten years ago a large assemblage gathered near the spot where BURGOYNE laid down his arms, and patriotic songs where sung, and poetry recited, and addresses made. The object of the gathering, which was on the anniversary of the surrender, was to take measures to commemorate the events by the erection of a suitable monument. The spirit of the meeting was commendably ardent, and the vigorous resolutions passed seemed to foretoken the certain and not distant accomplishment of the purpose in view. But the event showed that we are not a monument-building people. The foundation is yet unlaid, and no shaft has arisen in answer to the call for contributions. The money may yet come to carry forward the work, but it will hardly be before the more imposing monument to the Father of his Country, which "the gratitude of his countrymen" proposes some day to rear in the city that bears his name, shall stand finished in all its parts. Till then it must suffice to say, that Saratoga is its own monument, and needs no stone to utter its glory.

From this field of fame to Saratoga Springs is a journey of a dozen miles. The road runs through a belt of sand for much of the distance, but the hand of thrifty tillage has contrived to evoke fertile fields out of what but for this had been arid wastes. Nature this year seems universally bountiful everywhere. Fields of hay and wheat and oats clap their hands on all sides in prospect of exuberant crops, while corn, though cramped in growth by the coy Summer sun which seemed slow to grant its favors, is now springing forward as if anxious to make amends for the tardiness of its pace hitherto. It promises to do great things for the country yet. Arrived at the Springs, we take our wonted stroll to see what there is specially novel or curious this year to deserve attention. Of new buildings there are a few, some done, others in course of doing. The ruins of the United States and Columbian Hotels remain as they were, nothing being done as yet to repair them. A row of elms, indeed, some fifteen or twenty years old, has been skillfully transplanted in front of the former, and show a vigorous, healthy appearance. This might seem to indicate a purpose to plant a new hotel behind these trees at some indefinite period in the future. A similar row of elms, looking equally well, adorns the whole front of the Congress Hall lot, while workmen are heaving up the walls of the new hotel, meant to be the finest in Saratoga, laying brick, it is said, at the rate of 30,000 or 40,000 a day. Pleasant as the former building was, the glory of the latter will far surpass it. It will be ready for guests by another year. A new Columbian Hotel has taken the place of the one burned, the site being changed. This one stands closely adjacent to the Clarendon, being a spacious and rather comely structure, presenting a facade that adds much to the appearance of the street. Both hotels made a narrow escape from burning a week or two since, several stables in the rear of the two houses having caught fire and burned to the ground. The Clarendon particularly, being of wood, seemed inevitably lost, and was in fact saved only by the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen. Had the fire added these two to the five hotels burned at the Springs within two or three years, the suspicion, entertained by many that accident had less to do than design with these conflagrations, might have been looked upon as well-nigh confirmed. The circular railway which for many years occupied a grove in the far extremity of the Congress Spring grounds, but which for several seasons past had somehow fallen into disuse, is this Summer restored in all its pristine attractions. It stands now right opposite the Clarendon, on the main street, its interior area decorated with a triple row of saplings, which promise by-and-by to mature into trees to shed grateful shade. Juveniles and children, too, of larger growth, find immense delectation in "swinging round this circle." It forms a pleasant feature in a panorama, made up of cooling groves, widespread, close-shaven lawns, gravelly walks, mineral fountains, statues, towers with huge caravanseries for people's entertainment in the background. If a more delightful ramble can be found anywhere in our broad land than that furnished by the grounds attached to the Congress Spring, I have not been fortunate enough to find it.

There is unavoidable monotony about the everyday life of Saratoga, as there is about most places of similar resort. The sights courting notice have often a wearisome sameness. The inevitable Indians, with their bows and arrows, and targets for the practice of embryo archers, are on their accustomed ground of course. The man with "help the blind" labeled on his chest sits on his wonted seat. The scales with the placard "try your weight," challenge as of yore, the gallon-holding water drinker to prove as he marches from the spring, brimfull of mineral joy, whether a pint is equal to a pound. Carriages stand before the hotels and boarding-houses, ready to roll for a consideration, their living freight to and from the lake, or elsewhere as the fancy may prompt. What varies monotony is the surging throng of visitors, for humanity in mass is ever novel and diversified. This throng is not present yet, though the season is advancing. The town, in fact, looks thin and, as a consequence, dull. The shops show it, those especially which come and go with the season. The frequent label, "Only $5 50 a pair" for French gaiters; "only $1 15 a pair" for choice ladies' gloves; laces, jewelry, &c., "at cost," indicates a trade far from lively. Business will be brisker, no doubt, for landlords as well as shopkeepers when the raging "dog star" drives the masses hither, as it usually does. The pains taken and means expended to accommodate visitors well have been unsparing. All houses of entertainment are refurnished and looking their best. Such enterprise to attract people and make them comfortable deserves to be suitably rewarded. People will reward it if charges are fair and not extortionate. For with some specific advantages which other Summer resorts do not and cannot possess, Saratoga will not soon cease to rank with the pleasantest retreats, where the tired brain and exhausted body may seek rest and strength, and not seek in vain.

C. V. S.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Custom-house Troubles in San Francisco—The Eight-hour Movement—An Heroic Woman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 17, 1867.

United States Commissioner WHEELER has been occupied for a few days past examining what purported to be very serious charges against certain prominent officers connected with the Custom House. The commencement of the affair was the discharge of a certain Inspector of strong Copperhead proclivities, who in revenge set his wits to work to trump up some charge of official corruption against those who were the means of his receiving a ticket-of-leave, and at last hit upon something which he thought would bring down upon his victims the strong arm of the law. He discovered that some of the officers were interested in a certain bark called the *Jeanetta*, engaged in the coasting trade, and he at once had all the parties arrested and hurried before the Commissioner. The Commissioner, after giving the case a patient hearing, decided that it was not the intention of the law to deprive Government officers from holding interests in vessels engaged in domestic trade, but referred solely to those engaged in foreign trade. He decided that no proof had been produced showing that the bark had been engaged in importing goods from a foreign port, and dismissed the case.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MEN.

These gentry have gone to work in earnest to convince their employers that they are determined to work no longer than they have a mind to. They formed a procession a few days ago and marched through all the principal streets of the city. The procession was seventeen minutes in passing a given point. They had plenty of music, and aside from the walking part, must have had a very good time. The result of these demonstrations, if the working men persist in their determination to work only eight hours a day, will be that they will be employed by the hour instead of by the day, as heretofore. Some of the principal firms of the city have told me that they should resort to that system, and as they hold the purse they ought to know.

TROUBLE ON THE SEA.

The ship *Ellen Southard* has just arrived in this port in distress. She was first seen by a schooner, about eighty miles west of the Farallones Islands, flying a flag of distress. The schooner at once went to her assistance, and found her in command of Mrs. HOWE, her husband, the captain having died, when the ship was out a few days from Hong Kong. The ship was short of water, and the crew and Chinamen in a state of mutiny. The captain left his mate on board and brought a message from Mrs. HOWE to the consignees to send a tug out to tow the ship into port. But, strange to say, no efforts were made to rescue this brave woman—who, in the midst of her own deep afflictions, worked night and day against fearful odds to save the ship—for two or three days, and finally the United States Government sent out the *Wyanda* in search of her, which succeeded in finding her in the Bay of Santa Cruz, where she had drifted. Mrs. HOWE, although worn out with watching over her husband's deathbed and sad burial at sea, took charge of the ship. The water being short, they were put on allowance. The crew was picked up in a foreign port, and they, with the Chinamen, made threats against Mrs. Howe's life if she did not get the ship into San Francisco by a certain time. Mrs. HOWE was a good sailor, and she worked the vessel well. She stood her watch, and the Chinamen were so brutal that she was obliged to carry a revolver in her hand all the time. At last, completely worn out, she was prostrated and confined to her bed. The Chinamen came into her cabin when she was not able to rise, and threatened to kill her if she did not reach San Francisco in two days. She said if she had been able to go on deck, the ship would not have drifted so far to the leeward. The officer of the *Wyanda* says that he never listened to a more heartrending tale than that of Mrs. HOWE, and he could not restrain his tears when she related her trials. There is only one case like this known on record—that of Mrs. PATTEN, who took command of her husband's ship and brought her safely into port after her husband's death. But her trials were nothing when compared with those of Mrs. HOWE, as she had Americans on board. The owners of the vessel paid Mrs. PATTEN's passage out, and presented her with $250. It is to be hoped that the owners of the *Ellen Southard* will have more liberal hearts, and make a large and generous allowance to the heroic lady who periled her life to save their ship.

MATTRESSES FROM SOAP ROOT.

A new discovery has been made here, which is likely to make a revolution in mattress making. There is dug out of the mountains of the Sierra range a better material for beds than is now available in the markets of the world. It is fully equal to curled hair and comfortable, useful and healthful beds. A factory has been built on Little Bear River about a mile from Dutch Flat, which is now employing a large number of men. The material manufactured is the soap root, which grows in unlimited quantities in that region. It is a bulbous root, enveloped in a very tough and supple fiber, resembling somewhat the husk of coconut in color and appearance, but nearly as tough as whalebone. The roots are dug chiefly by Chinamen, bound in bundles of one hundred pounds each and brought on poles to the factory. The first work is to put the roots through a picker similar to a threshing machine, which is run by horse-power. This separates the fiber in a hair of eight to ten inches long, which is placed in a large vat or steamer till it becomes flexible, and is freed from all gummy or glutinous matter. It is then dried on flats in the sun, put through another finer picker turned by a Chinaman, then taken and twisted into ropes, as a common rope-walk, then steamed again, which sets the curl. The ropes are then bound in bales, and are ready for the market. The natural color is brown, but it is often colored black, and an expert would find it hard to tell it from curled hair. The Eureka Hair Company have a large factory in the town of Dutch Flat, and are filling large orders for beds.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

There is a tendency on the part of many of the Eastern papers to underrate the value of this new Territory, and thereby prevent the immigration of men who would succeed better there than anywhere else in the United States. The trade in skins and furs amounted in 1866 to $1,500,000. These consist of sea otter, fur seals, blue foxes, white foxes, musk-rats, minks, bears and beavers. These furs were collected under instructions from the Company at St. Petersburgh, which directed just what number should be obtained and shipped to New-York, London and St. Petersburgh, and no more furs were allowed to be taken and sent than what were ordered, lest the market should become overstocked. Heretofore American whalemen have not been allowed to land for business purposes on any part of the territory; hereafter trading and fishing companies can and will be established for carrying on cod fishery, seal and whale oil fishery, all of which can be profitably carried on, with establishments on the mainland or island in close proximity to the fishing grounds. Simply taking these facts into consideration, and saying nothing of the timber, coal, and gold and silver and copper mines which are teeming with wealth, this new territory possesses great advantages for those who have fortunes to make, and her annexation to the United States will give a great impetus to American trade and the commerce of the Pacific. California has already taken the initiatory steps, and the North Pacific Fur Company, with solid business men like SAMUEL T. BUTTERWORTH at the head, has just been incorporated. The Company has a capital of $1,000,000, divided into shares of $10,000 each. The charter allows them to buy and sell all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, real estate, mines, &c.; to carry on a fishing trade with the North Pacific Coast, and to do a general commission and shipping business.

OREGON DEFENCES.

The United States Board of Engineers, under charge of Gen. ALEXANDER and Capt. C. W. RAYMOND, leave to-day on an inspecting tour through Puget Sound and the northern portion of Oregon. A great deal of importance is attached to this expedition, and will probably result in the strengthening of our defences along the entire coast.

ROD.

Hon. Thomas Ewing and His Family During the War.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

I see in your paper of yesterday, an article copied from the Dayton *Journal*, in which one of my sons, a General in the United States Army—the writer does not seem to know which—is alleged to have plundered and appropriated to his own use a quantity of "books and other things belonging to JEFF. DAVIS."

The charge is, of course, false. My sons were not taught to enrich themselves by plunder, and they did not, in the heat of the contest, nor do they now, choose personally to profit by the spoils of the vanquished rebels. The story of the books has this foundation, and none other: In the campaign in which Vicksburgh fell, Gen. HUGH EWING commanded a division. At the capture of Jackson, the books belonging to the State Library of Mississippi were scattered, and many of them destroyed. Of those that fell in his way, Gen. EWING saved perhaps a hundred volumes, mostly valuable law books. He reported the fact to the Department, but received no order respecting them, and they not being properly spoils of war, and there being no officer to whom he could transfer them, he kept them in a place of safety till the close of the war and the reorganization of the State Government. He then put them in the express office, and wrote to the Governor of Mississippi that they were there subject to his order.

This incident was noticed at the time in some of the Southern papers—by scamps and ruffians with bitterness and sarcasm; by gentlemen in a liberal spirit of commendation.

As to "other things," he brought nothing home with him, which had been JEFF. DAVIS' or secession property, except a torn and draggled flag, which he took in a fair fight, and, after showing it, sent it to the Department; and a secession rifle, bent almost double by a cannon ball, which he brought as a trophy from South Mountain or Antietam.

So much for the charge of plunder and robbery.

The *Journal* charges me and my family with disloyalty; the charge is easily made, but to the proof:

First for myself—From the commencement of the war I made public speeches, whenever occasion offered and my health permitted, urging the young men to volunteer, and the old and wealthy to give money to support the families of the soldiers in the field.

I have four sons, and two sons-in-law; five of the six entered the service early; three of the four sons, and one son-in-law served to the end of the war, and each of these was twice promoted for good conduct in the field. The other son-in-law was wounded when leading his regiment to the charge, and was honorably discharged as unable to perform further service.

This will, I trust, be received as a fair record of family loyalty, so far as the war is in question; but never having sworn allegiance to SUMNER, or THAD. STEVENS, or any of their ilk, and having opinions of my own, as to constitutional law and sound public policy, I have ventured to differ from them in some particulars, and chiefly in this: I think there is yet something left of the old Constitution, and that we ought to try and save the pieces; that the South is sufficiently crushed and humbled, without putting them under military rule, or letting loose a flight of *confiscation vultures*, to batten on the carcass; and especially I do not think the President ought to be impeached because he differs in opinion with the two Houses of Congress, and because he will not hold still while they whip him with nettles.

So far as this is an offence against loyalty, I own up.

LANCASTER, July 11, 1867. T. EWING.

A Young Lady Suddenly Attacked with Blindness.

From the Schenectady Star, July 13.

A young and prepossessing lady, belonging in Louisville, Ky., became almost entirely blinded while in the cars, last evening, coming up from New-York, on her way home. She was traveling alone, and the first intimation her fellow passengers had of her sad condition, was on her attempting to get from the car in the Albany Depot, last night, when she walked off the platform and would have fallen, had not a gentleman, standing by, caught her before she reached the ground. In answer to the inquiries of her fellow passengers she stated that she belonged in Louisville; had been to New-York visiting some friends there, was taken sick, and had started for home, when she was afflicted as above stated. She was helped on board the New-York Central train and given a birth in a sleeping car, and under the care of some westward bound passengers, sped on her way homeward.

Escape of the Alleged Wife Poisoner, Rev. W. H. Greene.

From the Hartford Times, July 13.

"Rev." W. H. GREENE, who was in Litchfield Jail on the charge of murdering his wife by poison, escaped from the jail yesterday, July 12. A reward of $100 is offered by Sheriff H. A. BOTSFORD, of Litchfield, for his arrest or discovery. He is a thin-faced man, about 50 years of age, and wore a "sandy" colored wig, a black felt "stove-pipe" hat, black frock coat, fashionable striped pants and vest alike, with [illegible] stripes and white [illegible]. He has false front teeth.

THE CROPS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON MIND.

The Way of Men's Hearts—Vast Crops of 1867—Great Money Value—Influence on the Country—The Republican Party Will Accomplish Its Mission.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

One of the great Ministers of France—I believe Cardinal MAZARIN—used to give excellent dinners, from which all the guests came away pleased. It was observed that just before dinner the Cardinal always retired a few minutes. No one knew what he retired for, and after observing it was a constant practice, there was great curiosity to know what was the cause. Some were quite sure, the Cardinal as a dignitary of the Church, employed himself in some solemn devotion. Others thought that he was engaged in getting up some facts or stories to enliven the conversation in which the brilliant Minister excelled. Others thought there was a vow upon him which required something to be done at that hour. In vain were attempts made to find out through the servants. The Cardinal had cut off all communication. But human curiosity is insatiable, and at last, by means of a spy, the mystery of the Minister was ferretted out. The Cardinal was discovered in the great kitchen, with a linen cloth under his chin and a spoon in his hand, tasting the soups and other meats. Tell it not in Gath, nor yet in the streets of Askelon; but the great Minister was tasting for the cook! In one word the Cardinal belived, that *the way to men's hearts was down their throats*, as the misanthropes tell us the way to women's hearts, is through their ears. Vulgar and vile as this view of human nature is, it is nevertheless, as the novelists say, founded in fact. Human nature is not kindly under the influence of a hungry stomach. To extend this figure to a large country—a people who have lost a large part of their crops, and find trade declined and incomes narrowed, are not apt to be in a good humor with public affairs. If there is the least chance to do it, they will blame the Government, and if any man comes forward with any attempt to defend existing policy, or any proposition to conciliate enemies, he will be regarded as a criminal, upon whom the public bad temper will instantly seize. The European dynastic Governments have understood this well, and hence throw a tub to the whale, and, if need be, buy bread for the people. In this country, where the people look to themselves as the source of power, there is a self restraint upon the temper, excited by public disappointments, and few will blame the Government for what it could not avoid. Nevertheless we see something of this in our own public affairs; and the influence of good crops will probably be felt in the close of 1867 in a kindly and beneficial way. In 1866, almost all crops suffered severely. Indian corn alone, (the great and reliable staple of this country,) saved the people of the South from starvation, and the whole country from much severer losses. In the great Central States Indian corn was abundant, and hence they did not feel the losses of 1866 so much; but when the Assessors' returns were made in May, it was found that incomes had declined greatly. If we had another such year, the resources of the country would be sorely tried; but (let us be thankful!) the year 1867 (without a miracle hereafter) entirely reverses all this. The crops of 1867, in all departments, are likely to be abundant. Taken in the aggregate, they will probably exceed any ever raised in this country. The Agricultural Department (not usually very accurate) admits that there is a vast increase, and every traveler can observe it in all parts of the country. I observed that new wheat has been sold in Richmond at $2 60 per bushel, and, with our currency, it is not likely to fall under $2 per bushel. Even with much lower prices, the wheat crop will bring a good deal more money than it did in 1866. The same will be true of cotton. But this is only a half view of the case. Suppose the cereal crops bring only the same money,—a double crop brings us two consequences of great value; first, an abundant, cheap food for the laborer; and secondly, a great surplus for exportation. When the laborer is well off, the country is well off. Labor will be cheaper while it is better fed, and accomplishes more. The country depends on its production. The merchants of New-York think the country is best off when it buys most goods; but it can't buy goods when it don't produce. A surplus production in the interior is the great reservoir of wealth to the merchants.

I don't believe the crops of 1867 will *per se* be very extraordinary—that is, I don't believe the average per acre will be very extraordinary—but, relatively, they will be extraordinary. For, we must remember, that such great agricultural States as Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky have, with one or two exceptions, had inferior crops for several years. Then remember that for the three last years of the war we averaged (in the whole country) a million of men in arms. The loss of this labor was the only great loss we met; but that was very great. Now, we have the whole manual force of the country at work; and the effect on production will be prodigious. I see statements made that here and there the breadth of land sowed is less. I am no believer in this—taken on a broad scale. What is wanting in one article is made up in another. In the whole country together, there is an increased quantity of land sown, and an increased number of laborers. I think, the absolute money value of the crops will be *four hundred millions of dollars* greater than in 1866; and the power of exportation much greater in proportion, because it is the surpluses which are increased. Two effects of increased exportation will follow. We shall have increased importations, and an increased gold revenue. Gold will probably fall considerably in the Autumn of 1867, and financiers will find that the shortest road to specie payments is through good crops. Politically, men will be better satisfied. Since we have got the rebels well handcuffed, we shall not be trying new experiments upon them, and they, after being in a bad temper, till temper is of no avail, will probably learn that Uncle Sam's house and table is a good deal better than eating husks with the swine. The Republicans are very well satisfied with the course of events. Unless they have a special desire to commit suicide, they will remain in power till their mission is accomplished; they will elect the next President; bring in the Southern States; settle the finances and harmonize the country. When that is done, what more is to do, for this generation? New parties will arise on new issues; but that will not be till the mission of the Republican Party is accomplished. It was a glorious mission, one worthy of our day and race. It was to brush away the last vestige of human slavery; to plant a Democratic Government on Democratic institutions, and to make the Christian idea of Christian brotherhood the prevalent idea in the greatest empire in the world. So far our work is well done. Let us not undo it by overdoing it. When the Southern States would not accept the mild and kind amendment to the Constitution, which left them at full liberty to treat negro suffrage as they pleased, what could the Republican Party do but what was done? The country demanded restoration if it could be reasonably done, but would never consent to restore rebels to power. The case was precisely that of the old man with the boy up the apple-tree. We first scolded, then we threw grass, and we had nothing left but to throw stones. We did, and the boys were coming down the tree pretty fast, when the Administration gets up its last *faux pas* and the boys stop coming down. Now, Congress must let these boys know that the stones are to be thrown, and they must come down. But we do not propose to throw any poisoned arrows or to deprive them of food, or to treat them any worse than foolish and obstinate boys ought to be treated. Let Congress say exactly what they mean Gen. SHERIDAN shall do, and nothing else. Let them keep their temper, use no harsh words, but only firmness. This is the year in which the American people mean to be good-humored, and it will be a happy thing for our Southern people if they will be good-humored too; and let us all remember that amid the calamities of war and the follies of peace there is a kind God above us, who

"From seeming evil educes good."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Minnesota Democratic State Convention —Platform Adopted.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Minnesota Democratic State Convention at St. Paul on the 9th inst.:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and is the source and limit of every power possessed by any department of the National Government, and every assumption by Congress, or any other department of the Government, of power not delegated to it by the Constitution is usurpation, and, when intentional, is equally as treasonable as open rebellion, and more dangerous to the Republic.

Resolved, That the Federal Union was founded upon the theory of perpetuity, and that we deny the right of any State to secede therefrom, and for Congress to suspend or annul the constitutional compact.

Resolved, That the Government having demonstrated its ability to coerce by law, is able to control by Constitutional measures in peace, and that upon the surrender of the Confederate arms its dignity, as well as the interest of the Union, demanded that the States lately in rebellion should not be deprived of their equality as States of the Union, nor any of their rights, chief among which is the right of representation in Congress.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the then so-called reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress; they are enactments subversive of the Constitution, invading the rights of States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and were intended solely to secure the ascendancy of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the existing tariff discriminates unjustly against the agricultural States, and that in our opinion the Constitution gives no authority to Congress to compel one class of industry to pay a bonus to another class under the name of protection or otherwise.

Resolved, That the act of Congress exempting national securities from taxation is unjust, and throws increased burdens on labor; and that we demand such legislation as will distribute the burdens of taxation equally on all property.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all prohibitory liquor laws, and to sumptuary laws of all kinds, as subversive of public morality and unwarrantable invasions of the natural rights of men.

Resolved, That we are opposed to striking out the word "white" from our State Constitution, whereby negro suffrage will be entailed upon us.

Resolved, That we charge upon the Republican Party the whole responsibility for the continued separation of the States; for the shameless corruptions which have squandered with wanton wastefulness the people's money; for class legislation; for utter disregard of the Constitution of the United States, the fundamental law, and all laws protecting the rights and liberties of the people; for the centralization of all power in Congress to disturb the time-honored checks and balances of a republican form of government, and adopt the most obvious heresies of Federalism; for the establishment of military despotism within ten States, and some of them of the original thirteen, irresponsible to the people, and unauthorized by, or unknown to, our Constitution; for persistent invasion by Congress of the powers and franchises of the coördinate branches of the Government, and for the supervision of every right dear to freemen; for all of which they have shown themselves wholly unfit to be longer intrusted with the control and destiny of a free people, and if the abuses are long continued they will permanently overthrow republican liberty in the United States.

Regulations for Quarantine at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 12.

The following Quarantine regulations were issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, July 8, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER No. 12.—The following Quarantine regulations are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. The senior medical officer at Fortress Monroe, Va., will be *ex officio* the Quarantine officer for Hampton Roads, and will be assisted in this duty by the other medical officers at Fortress Monroe and vicinity.

II. All vessels having contagious diseases on board, and all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any contagious disease, will, before entering Hampton Roads, anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit Lighthouse, hoist a yellow flag at the mast-head and report to the Quarantine officer, who, on examination, will give them a clean bill of health or order them to Quarantine, as he may see fit.

III. Vessels, on being inspected by the Quarantine officer, and found with contagious disease on board, will remain at anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit Lighthouse, until disinfected and permitted to leave by the Quarantine officer.

IV. Vessels from infected ports will undergo a quarantine for such a length of time as the Quarantine officer may deem necessary.

V. No communication with the shore will be allowed from infected vessels, save by permission of and under the supervision of the Quarantine officer.

VI. The masters of vessels and pilots in charge will be held responsible for any violation of the foregoing order.

The Crops in Kentucky.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.

The gloomy anticipations indulged in by our farmers a month ago have not been realized, the hot suns of June having speedily hardened the grain of the wheat and killed the midge. The early wheat is scarcely injured at all, and the late wheat not nearly so much as was feared. Fields which a month ago were believed not to be worth the cutting have yielded twelve and fifteen bushels to the acre. We have it estimated that the county will average twelve bushels to every acre sown. The grain is full and large and will weigh well, and our wheat will bring the highest price in the market. A fair average crop of barley, rye and hay has been made, and though the corn is backward, yet it has come up well and looks promising. The fruit crop is very abundant, and the prospects for an abundance of peaches, plums, pears and apples are most flattering. The grapes look better than they have done for several years.

The Trouble Among the Mormons.

A dispatch from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"Late dates from Salt Lake say the secret of the difficulty between BRIGHAM YOUNG and ORSON PRATT, is that YOUNG stopped PRATT'S checking against the Church Fund in the Bank of England. PRATT says the funds belong to the Church, and that YOUNG is not the Church, and he has come home to look into the matter. It is also stated there is a conspiracy in Utah to break the power and throw off the yoke of YOUNG. The Mormons are becoming tired of the many abuses practiced by him, especially his anathemas and the open favoritism shown to his particular friends. There is evidently trouble among the saints, and startling developments are likely to come out of it."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Hon. I. WAYLES BAKER, a prominent citizen of Florida, died at Tallahassee on the 4th inst. He had been Judge of the Middle District for nearly twenty years.

Miss MARY KERMAN, daughter of ex-Congressman KERMAN, of the Oneida district, was received into the order of the Sacred Heart, at Albany, a few days since.

ISAAC CORSI, known as "Harry Hudson, the lion tamer," was drowned at Westport, Conn., on the 11th inst.

A Rio Grande paper says ESCOBEDO is going to make the tour of the United States and Europe.

The California State Agricultural and Mining College is to be located at Oakland.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

The following is the balance of the Third Monday Motion Calendar. The first eighty causes were published in the TIMES on Monday:

Nos.		Nos.	
81—	Lippman vs. Mandall et al.	132—	President, &c., of Merchants' Bank of Boston vs. Carnes et al.
82—	In the matter of the Petition of Eliza Ann Wetmore, &c.	103—	Barnes vs. Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Co.
83—	Lovett, &c., vs. Kingsland et al.	104—	Lawrence vs. Halstead.
84—	Bassford et al. vs. Hansen et al.	105—	Gaynor vs. Gaynor.
85—	Salamon vs. Young et al.	106—	Waterbury vs. Ross.
86—	Murphy vs. Murphy.	107—	In re Sterling vs. The People's Clothes Wringer Company.
87—	Sandford vs. Robertson et al.	108—	Vidal vs. Macey et al.
88—	Isaacs vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.	109—	McIntyre, &c., vs. Fitch.
89—	Cummings vs. James Gordon Bennett.	110—	Ledoux vs. The Grand Trunk R. R. Co.
90—	Alexander vs. The New-York Mutual Coal Co.	111—	Ottiwell vs. Hooley, &c.
91—	Tuck vs. Wilson et al.	112—	Holdane vs. Cassidy.
92—	Webb vs. Buckalew.	113—	Angevine vs. Hooley, &c.
93—	Bell vs. Whitmore.	114—	Smith vs. Foster.
94—	Savage et al. vs. Sherman et al.	115—	Quackenbose vs. Lasau, &c.
95—	Bassford vs. Crooker et al.	116—	Tallman vs. Lewis.
96—	Ratcliff et al. vs. Van Vliet.	117—	Tallman vs. The Same.
97—	Waterbury vs. Ross et al.	118—	In re. Shaler and Hall Quarry Co. vs. Chas. F. Wetmore.
98—	Waterbury vs. Ross et al.	119—	Smith vs. Smith.
99—	Crawford et al. vs. Lichtenheim.	120—	Schuyler vs. The Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., &c.
100—	Barbour et al. vs. Neuse et al.	121—	In the Matter of Robt. Wasebaum.
101—	Fisher vs. Powell.	122—	Brush et al. vs. Brush et al.

The following is the Day Calendar of this Court:

Nos.		Nos.	
38—	The People ex rel. Parker vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	1—	Richardson vs. Frank.
39—	Fuller et al. vs. Culver et al. vs. Ouinnipworth.		

The call commences at No. 39.—CLERK vs. Marker et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	Jones vs. Kelly.	152—	Sackett vs. Hemingway.
48—	Graver vs. Dennis.	153—	Harts vs. Oberly.
76—	Thomas vs. Kaufman.	155—	Murphy vs. Dwyer.
5—	Trainor vs. Brinker—Nolan vs. Burk.	158—	ConGrove vs. The Broadway and Seventh-st. Railroad Company.
160—	Haynes vs. Reardman.	160—	Bott vs. Cohen.
161—	Braner vs. Cavalli.	161—	Wilbur vs. Gray.
146—	Sheahan vs. Byrne.	162—	Gray vs. Gray.
149—	Reuplier vs. Healy.	163—	Hedden vs. Easton.
154—	Cobb vs. Briggs.	164—	George vs. Same.
125—	Fugelsang vs. Newman.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CATTARAUGUS AND ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THIS STATE—THEIR TAXATION BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES—REVERSAL OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS SUSTAINING THE RIGHT TO TAX.

Joseph Fellows et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Robert Denniston, Comptroller of the State of New-York, and one Olcott.—The facts in this case have been before reported in these columns.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court:

This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. The case came before the Supreme Court of New-York on an agreed statement of facts, on which judgment was given for the defendants. It was then carried to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment affirmed. It involved the power of the State to tax the Indian reservations in that State, especially the Cattaraugus and Alleghany. The principal authority to tax is derived from two acts of the Legislature, passed May 9, 1840, and May 4, 1841. As the act of 1840 was held by the Court below void as respects these reservations, we will, for the present, dismiss it. The act of 1841 contains eight sections. The first authorizes the Board of Supervisors of Erie County to appoint Commissioners to lay out, open, and construct roads across the Cattaraugus reservation, lying within the County of Cattaraugus, over the Allegany reservation in that county. The second provides for the survey of these roads by the Commissioners, and confers upon the Supervisors the power to direct the repair and improvement of them. The third provides for raising money to defray the expenses of constructing and repairing the roads, and for building of bridges, and rendering the same, by levying for the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, on the lands in the Cattaraugus reservation, lying in the County of Erie, the sum of $4,000, and on the Allegany $4,000, and on the Cattaraugus lying within the County of Cattaraugus, $1,000 each year. The fourth provides for the survey and maps of the reservations, with a view to the taxation. The fifth section provides for the sale of the lands in case of default in the payment of the taxes. The eighth, that the taxes may be assessed, levied and collected as directed by the act, notwithstanding the occupation of the lands thereof by the Indians. The failure to extinguish the right of the Indians, or to remove them from the possession shall not impair the validity of said taxes or prevent the collection. This last section furnishes, doubtless, a solution of what we must otherwise regard as a very free, if not extraordinary, exercise of power over these reservations and rights of the Indians, so long possessed and so frequently guaranteed by treaties. These treaties are historical and need not be referred to, beginning in 1780, and coming down to 1842. That of 1794, entered into at Canandaigua, N. Y., may be cited as a specimen. Third article, "The United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries (which include the reservations in question) to be the property of the Seneca nation, and the United States will never claim the same nor disturb the Seneca nation," &c.—"in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase." We will now refer to the explanation of the law, which, in 1838, was the first (except that of 1840) ever passed by the Legislature of the State New-York to tax these Indian reservations. By the treaty of 1838 the Seneca nation on these reservations agreed to remove to the west of the Mississippi River, and, at the same time, with the consent of the United States, granted a tract of land to Ogden & Fellows, who held the preëmptive right, derived from Massachusetts, and executed a conveyance of the same. The treaty provided for the removal within five years. It was proclaimed April 4, 1840. Before the expiration of the five years, difficulties arose between the grantees and the Indians, which resulted in a new treaty, May 20, 1842, between the United States and the Seneca nation, when it was agreed that the deed embracing these two reservations should be cancelled and the Indians remain as before with all their original rights. The words are: "The said nation shall continue in the occupation and enjoyment of the whole of the said two several tracts of land called the Cattaraugus reservation and the Allegany reservation, with the same right and title in all things as they had and possessed therein immediately before the sale of said reservation." Now, it will be seen that this act of New-York, which was passed in 1841, was passed at a time when the grantees, under the treaty of 1838, had taken the title in fee, but before the expiration of the five years. And it was doubtless assumed, which we think a mistake, that the title was to belong to the grantees, the State not withstanding the possession of the Indians, might enter upon the reservations in the exercise of its internal Police powers, and deal with them as with any other portion of its territory. Hence the eighth section, directing that taxes might be imposed, assessed, or levied and collected, notwithstanding the occupation of the Indians, or the failure to extinguish their right, or to remove them from the possession, and declaring that the neglect should not impair the validity of the taxes, or prevent their collection. This explanation is due to the character of the State, and removes the imputation that might otherwise be drawn that the Legislature were encouraging, if not authorizing, a direct interference by the owners of the right of preëmption with these ancient possessions and occupations, secured by the most sacred obligations of the Federal Government. It also provided, however, that the execution of these laws shall not disturb or affect the right of the Indians in their occupation of the reservations, and a clause in the fifth section is referred to as conclusive of this position. "But no sale for the purpose of collecting said taxes shall in any manner affect the right of the Indians to occupy said lands." It is true this clause undertakes to save this right, which the act of 1840 did not; but the right of the Indians do not depend on this or any other statute of the State, but upon treaties, which are the supreme law of the land; it is to these treaties we must look to ascertain the nature of these rights, and the extent of them. It has already been shown that the United States have acknowledged the reservations to be the property of the Seneca nation—that they will never claim them nor disturb this nation in their free use and enjoyment, by leaving

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock, THE FELON'S DEATH, RIVAL DUTCHMEN and WIFE FOR A DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3½, and EVENING at 8, MY WIFE POLLY and ONLY A CENT. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM. THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES of July 6. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches from France announce that the trial of BEREZOUSKI, the would-be assassin of the Czar, is terminated. BEREZOUSKI has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In the course of a debate in the French Corps Legislatif, Minister ROUHER declared that France was indifferent to the question of German unity.

In the great international regatta at Saint Cloud on Saturday, the Western Club from St. Johns, N. B., rowing four-oared boats, carried off two prizes.

A person who claims to be an American citizen, SELVERIA by name, was recently arrested in Paris, at the request of the Portugese Government, and transferred to Lisbon. The American Minister in that city has since made a demand upon the Government of Portugal for the release of the prisoner.

A prominent Fenian, supposed to be Gen. FARRELL, has been arrested in London and sent to Dublin for trial.

Reports from Ireland set forth that the inhabitants of the District of Connemara are suffering extreme destitution.

The Russian Government is taking steps for the formation of a fleet in the Baltic Sea.

The Prussian Government has sold the St. Petersburgh and Moscow Railroad to Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and HOTTINGUER.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution to rescind the resolution previously adopted, restricting the business of the session to the consideration of reconstruction measures. Owing, however, to the scarcity of members he did not press his resolution to a vote. Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution appropriating $1,675,000 to carry into effect the several reconstruction acts. Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reduce the amount to $1,000,000, which amendment was accepted, and the resolution thus amended was adopted. The House bill for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors charged with desertion was taken up, and, after a lengthy discussion, the bill was referred to the Military Committee. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President transmitting all orders, opinions, &c., sent to the district commanders, and estimating the amount necessary to carry out the work of reconstruction. After some debate the message was ordered to be printed, the Senate subsequently adjourning.

In the House under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference, a number were introduced and properly referred. The Speaker informed the House that an error had been made in enrolling the Reconstruction Bill, an important sentence having been omitted. The President was willing that the bill should be informally withdrawn and the error corrected. Mr. BANKS thought that a bill of so much importance should be formally withdrawn and corrected, and his motion to that effect was agreed to. The call of States for bills and resolutions was then resumed. A bill reimbursing the State of New-York for money expended in aiding in the suppression of the rebellion was referred. A resolution declaring that United States bonds ought to be taxed, was laid over. A resolution of inquiry into the form of government of certain loyal States was adopted. A resolution opposing the selection of National banks as depositories in cities where are located Treasurers or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was adopted. A resolution of inquiry into the existence of the Association or Commission known as the Metropolitan Board of Revenue, established in New-York City, went over under the rules. Resolutions directing the publication of the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the impeachment of the President and the discharge of the Committee from the further consideration of the question of impeachment, went over under the rules. An amendment to the bill making an appropriation to carry out the reconstruction acts was concurred in. A bill repealing a section in a law of last session, which repeals all laws allowing the President, Secretary of Interior, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enter into treaties with any Indian tribe, was read three times and passed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The SURRATT trial was continued yesterday, Judge FISHER delivered his decision on the admissibility of the Webster House register to show SURRATT's presence in Canandaigua on the 15th of April, 1865. He held that as the book had been at the mercy of anybody for years, SURRATT might have written in it when he was in Canada or in Egypt, and refused to admit it in evidence. Other witnesses were called to show the feasibility of getting from Elmira to Canandaigua in a single day, but none showed that SURRATT had done this. Several witnesses testified to the bad character borne by the witness JOHN LEE. The Court having reassembled after the usual 12 o'clock recess, the counsel for the defence read a lengthy paper, the purport of which was that the defence could prove that the prisoner was on April 12, 1865, in Montreal, and in the employ of E. G. LEE, then a commissioned Brigadier-General in the army of the Confederate States, who sent SURRATT to Elmira to report upon the condition of the Confederate prisoners there detained, and that he was occupied from March 25 to April 17, and had received no funds from JACOB THOMPSON. The hearing of witnesses was then resumed, but no testimony of importance was adduced. The Court subsequently adjourned for the day.

The Constitutional Convention met last evening, when several resolutions were introduced and referred to committees. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the right of suffrage. Several speeches were made upon the several propositions submitted by the Suffrage Committee, but on a motion to report progress it was found that there was not a quorum present. Thereupon the President resumed the chair and dissolved the Committee, and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Jersey City was held last evening at the York-street Congregational Tabernacle, for the purpose of indorsing the action of Mayor GOPSILL and the local authorities in enforcing the Liquor and Sabbath Laws. Hon. B. F. RANDOLPH presided. Addresses were delivered by eminent clergymen and others, and pertinent resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote.

A meeting was held last evening of the Constitutional Union Convention, at which resolutions were adopted asking the Government to interfere in the cases of Cols. NAGLE and WARREN, arrested by the British Government as Fenians.

Mr. THOMAS COSGROVE, of Ninth-avenue, died yesterday from wounds inflicted by a laborer named PHILIP MONAHAN. Some dispute occurred between the parties about wages, when MONAHAN stabbed his employer.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday, by the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled LUCY H. JONES vs. GEORGE F. JONES. The custody of the children is, by the terms of the decree, awarded to the mother.

Both branches of the Common Council met yesterday. Resolutions deploring the death of Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER were adopted, and a number of matters of minor moment were acted on.

A young man, named LORENZO B. SHEPHERD, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for passing two checks on the Long Island Bank, alleged to be forgeries. The amount of the checks was $13,500.

The match between the St. George's Cricket Club and officers of the Garrison of Lower Canada, which was arranged to come off on Wednesday and Thursday next, has been postponed.

A party of St. Regis' Indians (Iroquis) are to visit this City next week to introduce the Indian game of La Crosse. The party are *en route* for Europe.

The laborers in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, struck yesterday for higher wages. They are receiving $1 60 per day, and want $2.

Seven of the persons who caused a disturbance at Elm Park, Staten Island, on Sunday have been arrested.

A death from yellow fever is said to have occurred in Jersey City, the deceased being one of the crew of the steamer *Corsica*.

There were 526 deaths in this City last week, and 235 in Brooklyn.

Produce and merchandise were in less demand yesterday. Breadstuffs closed decidedly in favor of buyers. Pork was cheaper; Lard dearer; Cotton steady; Freights dull.

Yesterday at the National Drove-yards the books showed that 2,225 head of beef cattle have been received for the weekly supply. Transactions were lively in the former part of the day, and prices were a trifle firmer than they had been during the week previous. But after 12 o'clock M. all was quiet; and prices were slow at last week's rates. Several choice extra bullocks were offered at 17½c. net weight; and no purchasers could be found. Very few cattle were sold for more than 16c. ℔ lb. net weight. The general selling price seemed to be at about 15c.@16c. ℔ lb. net weight. In several yards there were a good number of rough oxen and thin bullocks, which would not bring more than 12c.@13c. ℔ lb., net weight. Transactions between dealers in sheep are moderate, and prices have been steady during the week. The receipts of sheep for the weekly supply are sufficient for the requirements of the trade. The prices at most of the yards have ranged from 5c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few extra-fed sheep have been sold for more than 7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Large numbers of poor sheep were sold for $2 50@$4 ℔ head. There has been a slight improvement in the hog market within a few days past. Yesterday Western corn-fed hogs were selling for 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. Grass hogs, or mast-fed, 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Cost of Reconstruction—A New Issue Raised by the President.

In transmitting certain reports to Congress yesterday, embodying information called for respecting the work of reconstruction, the President gives expression to views which indicate an almost incomprehensible perversion of the scope and effect of the policy adopted by that body.

It seems that the $500,000 appropriated for the execution of the existing acts have been expended, and that a further sum of $1,645,279 is required for present purposes. An inquiry, touching the amount that will probably be needed to fulfill the ends of the law, the President declares his inability to answer specifically. He proceeds, however, to present a series of hypotheses, having neither fact nor probability to rest upon; and on this foundation he builds an argument which in effect charges the National Government with the whole cost of civil administration in the ten excluded States.

The argument has not even the merit of being ingenious. It starts with the assumption that the supplementary act just passed deprives the States in question of all civil administration, and thence infers that the concentration of authority in the district military commanders imposes upon the Federal Government the necessity of providing for local expenditures of all kinds. In the first place, he estimates that the minimum amount necessary for running the machinery of local government in the South will be $14,000,000—the aggregate annual expenditure of the ten States for this purpose before the rebellion. Nor is this all. The President argues in addition that the action of Congress may end in making the country responsible for the State debts of the South incurred previous to the rebellion, approximating in amount to a hundred millions. Having thus figured up a pile of debt and current expenditure, the President gravely suggests that the assumption of such a load, in addition to our present burdens, might possibly impair the public credit. Or, should Congress refuse thus to shoulder the load he prepares for it, he suggests that the country may perchance be held guilty of repudiation.

It is difficult to believe that the President himself attaches the slightest faith to these representations. There is no warrant for them in the law as it is, or as it will be after the enactment of the bill now in his hands. The interpretation of Mr. STANBERY was not more obviously at variance with the intentions of Congress than is this interpretation of Mr. JOHNSON. All that is intended—all that is done—is to make the so-called provisional governments of the South subject to the respective district commanders. The local machinery will work as usual. The local expenditures will be met as heretofore. Local taxation will be relied upon to maintain local civil authority, and on the latter will still devolve the duty of upholding the State credit. The fact that this authority is for the time subordinate to the military does not affect the question. It will not be permitted to thwart the purposes of the law or to hinder the progress of reconstruction; but otherwise it will operate as now.

Neither morally nor legally does Congress make itself responsible for the support of the State Governments or the preservation of the State credit; and any estimate based on the contrary supposition is simply absurd.

For the President's sake, we trust that the expected veto will rest upon a more accurate and a more reasonable understanding of the policy of Congress than that which prevades the message of yesterday. That policy has its faults and difficulties, we admit, but nothing can now be gained by attempts to misrepresent either its design or its tendency. The President will commit a very serious blunder if he make his far-fetched fallacies the ground of opposition to the action of Congress.

More About the Sunday Liquor Traffic.

We observe that some of our contemporaries express a doubt as to whether the Sunday traffic in liquor is carried on in violation of the law to the extent described in these columns. In the sections of the Metropolitan District comprised within the municipal boundaries of Brooklyn we are assured the enforcement of the statute is more effective. The *Press*, of that city, however, admits, in effect, that we have not exaggerated the strength of the combinations by which the executors of the law are defied. And it says: "If the law as it stands cannot be enforced, if the Police are powerless to control its literal respect, if it is so openly disregarded, what is the conclusion to which our legislators must come? Clearly, that such provisions of the law as are violations of common sense must be repealed." Perhaps it is not necessary or expedient at the present time to go so far as our contemporary and ask for the repeal of any of the provisions of the law until its working has been put to a longer test. There may be some ways devised whereby the traffic cannot merely be driven indoors behind bolts and bars, or into the suburban districts, where scores of quiet neighborhoods have been turned into roystering resorts.

The law has not been tried for so long a time, and in such a way as to show that it must necessarily be repealed just yet. Public opinion here is certainly not so strong in its favor as to give the Sabbatarian provisions of the act a very fair chance of being effectually enforced. But we shall better judge of the results when we are in a position to compare the Police returns for the present departmental year with that ending on the 31st of October, 1866. For the last-named year, during a portion of which the law was attempted to be enforced, there was a fearful increase over the previous returns of the crimes of intoxication and such offences against the person as are nearly always traceable to drunkenness. For instance, there were 7,222 persons charged with assault and battery; there were 712 cases of felonious assault, 196 of simple assault, 24,360 disorderlies, besides 18,223 arrests for intoxication—making in all 50,713 offences clearly traceable, with perhaps a few exceptions, to intemperance. The whole number of arrests last year amounted to 75,630, so that as against two-thirds of the crimes, the Excise, if necessary or useful at all, will soon begin to show its value. The classification of arrests, then, for the coming year ought to be made with the most careful regard to accuracy, and good judgment will be demanded to make the figures throw the fullest possible light on the subject.

It is due to the Commissioners, the Police Superintendent and to the Department generally, to say that they were greatly hampered in their first efforts to bring the law in force. As they say in their first report: "A system of opposition to the law, based on the assumption that it was unconstitutional and void, early manifested itself, and orders and injunctions of courts and judges were obtained to prevent the action of the Board of Excise and the Police in giving effect to its provisions." This is entirely true, and it, therefore, becomes of the greatest practical importance that we should gather from the official Police returns of the current year the amplest information available, bearing both on the law in its Sabbatarian aspect especially. What we have stated in a general way in yesterday's TIMES, about the Sunday traffic, merely shows that public opinion here does *not* give the law and its executors any effective support. Public opinion, however, may be won over to the side of the Temperance party before the opposition to the law becomes strong enough to compass its repeal.

American Enterprise in the East.

The agreement with the Japanese Government, by which (thanks to the discretion and energy of our representative, coöperating with the Ministers of England, France and the United States,) the ports of the Empire are opened to foreign residents, is an instrument which marks the opening of a new commercial era. The provisions of the agreement, (the text of which we gave in full on Saturday,) looking to the exclusive policy which has ruled for ages in Japan, are marvellously liberal.

There is first, the concession of a settlement at Hioga, near the town of Kôbé, where a stretch of ground with a long sea frontage, and an indefinite back extension, is to be specially drained, laid out with roads and streets, and made every way fit and suitable for building purposes. An embankment 800 yards long, will at once embellish and protect the grounds from the encroachments of the sea. Whenever additional building space is required, it will be granted, At Osaka, similar privileges are extended. The native residents are not to be compelled against their will to lease or to rent houses to foreigners—which is a proper enough provision. But the Government of Japan, which is itself the owner of property at Osaka, will provide the necessary grounds for foreign residents, and facilitate their acquisition of leases. These leases will be disposed of at public auction; the upset price to be a matter of future consultation between the Japanese Government and the foreign representatives. Opportunities will be given to foreigners to rent houses at Yedde; and where leases are acquired the purchase-money will be applied, first, to cover the outlay of the Government in preparing the ground, and, next, to meet the interest accruing on that outlay before the leases are all put upon the market and disposed of. There will be an annual ground-rent charge, sufficient to meet the expense of cleaning, draining and lighting the settlements.

It does not appear that there will be any restriction put upon the settlement of foreign merchants and traders at other points besides those named. Indeed, the agreement, as it stands, includes the selection of some port on the west coast, near which another settlement may be made. Altogether, the Convention, which will come into effect on the 1st of January next, gives an entirely satisfactory assurance that the days of Japanese exclusiveness are ended; that the traditional policy of the Empire, or of the chiefs of the separate principalities composing the Empire, has been effectually overturned; and that the vast resources of the country are to be made tributary to the commerce of the world.

Our territorial position has favored us vastly, in taking not a merely diplomatic part in this enterprise—although we have done our full share in that—but in taking the lead in the grand scheme of opening up speedy and regular communication with the country. The foresight, sagacity and energetic purpose of the Pacific Mail Company have been successfully used to give us the advantage of a long start in the gigantic traffic which must follow the opening up of the Empire. That advantage we must hold. The *Colorado* pioneer vessel will soon be mated with another vessel of equal capacity. Two more, for the San Francisco, Yokohama and Shanghae line, are fast hastening to completion in the East River. Twice as many more will be needed before three years are over; and a weekly mail to and from the great ports of Japan and China will be dispatched with as much regularity as the European mails are now. *Pari passu*, with the perfecting of steam communication, we are to have the telegraph (established mainly with American capital) connecting by submarine stretches all the great seaports in the South of China and Japan. The Special Commissioner of the East India Telegraph Company, who has visited all the consular ports in both countries, has just made a most interesting report to the Directors here. He undertook a special journey along the Yangtse River, in accordance with the recommendation of a Chinese official of high position and influence at Pekin; and in his report the Commissioner says that at Nankin he hoped to have an interview with TSAN-KWOFAN, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, but that personage was absent from the city; in anticipation of which the Commissioner had provided himself with a communication addressed to the official named by United States Consul-General MANGUIRE, conveying the substance of what he desired to communicate, which was to notify his Excellency that "The East India Telegraph Company" was about to connect Shanghae, Hong Kong and intermediate ports by a submarine cable, the Woosung end of which would be extended to the Company's office at Shanghae by a land line (of about eight miles) over a road constructed and owned by foreigners.

The Commissioner feels perfectly justified in stating that there are no political or physical obstacles to the success of the enterprise. Submarine telegraphs have failed only in tropical seas where exposed to abrasion from corals—a soft ocean bed is the only condition that is indispensable to success, and this obtains in the China Sea from Hong Kong northward. It has been sounded in every part, and is so shallow that the expense of submerging a cable will be inconsiderable, and the cable being in short sections extending from port to port, a steamer of ordinary dimensions can lay it without risk. According to the customs returns the coastwise trade is constantly increasing, although there is a temporary depression in the foreign trade which is now maintained almost wholly by foreign vessels, which are largely owned by native Chinese merchants.

Here, then, we have the commencement (on the very instant of the opening up of Japan) of two enterprises, which promise to become of gigantic magnitude and profit; both controlled—and, we trust, *to be* perpetually controlled—by American skill, enterprise and capital. They suggest a future which will be the opening of a new and a higher civilization for the East, which will bring the most fertile and populous portions of Asia into active commercial association with the United States, and which will make the name and fame, and power of the American people known and felt from one side of the world to the other.

The Trade of the British Maritime Provinces with the United States.

While the majority of the active politicians in the newly United Provinces to the north of us are engaged in a keen struggle for party dominance, there are a few men of probably as high character and as ardent patriotism who are beginning to weigh from another standpoint the solid commercial advantages which the Union *ought to bring with it*.

It seems that hitherto the four maritime colonies of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island have had less commercial intercourse with Canada, to which they are hereafter to owe allegiance, than they have had with almost every other country. They have traded more with the West Indies than with their great Provincial neighbor now at the head of the Confederation. Thus, while for the last two years their trade with Great Britain has averaged thirty-three per cent. of the whole—whileir the trade with the United States has been thirty-one per cent., and that with the West Indies seven per cent., their whole traffic with Canada in 1865 was but three and three-fourths per cent., and but five per cent. in 1866.

The rate per cent. of the trade of each of the maritime Colonies with Canada for the two past years is given as follows:

	1865.	1866.
Canada with Nova Scotia	4 p. c.	6 p. c.
Canada with New-Brunswick	3 p. c.	2¾ p. c.
Canada with Newfoundland	5 p. c.	6¼ p. c.
Canada with P. E. Island	1½ p. c.	3¾ p. c.

The political Union which is now being attempted, it thus appears, has taken such precedence over any attempt to build up an intercolonial trade, that if the latter task is considered of any importance at all, it has yet, we may say, to be begun. The intercolonial railroad of course is relied upon to do much toward developing commercial exchanges between the upper and lower sections of the Confederation. The subsidizing of an intercolonial steamship line is also part of the Union scheme. And probably both may aid in bringing the Provinces into a commercial connection which does not now exist. But, without throwing discredit upon the ability of the statesmen, or the enterprize of the business men of the Provinces, we may take leave to express a doubt whether all that has been anticipated, in the shape of commercial life and activity, from the building of the intercolonial railroad, will be found attainable. That road is to be constructed, primarily, as a military highway. It will skirt the northern frontier of New-Brunswick, for a considerable distance through a dreary wilderness, instead of sweeping through the comparatively rich and cultivated Valley of the St. John. It will avoid the best and most populous regions of the intervening Province, in making the connection between Quebec and Halifax, because these fertile districts lie too close to the frontier of Maine, where a military highway, in case of war, would be at least of as much use to the United States, as to the Provinces and their Imperial Protector.

We do not see that Mr. YOUNG, of Montreal, whose figures upon intercolonial trade we have quoted, does much toward solving the method for building it up, when he proposes an enlargment of all the canals of Canada, with the establishment of communication by water between the St. Lawrence (a few miles west of Montreal) and Lake Champlain. No doubt the great trade of the West demands such an enlargement or some new means of water conveyance; but tapping the St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga would, we take it, tend rather to increase the export trade of New-York than that of either St. Johns or Halifax, Mr. YOUNG's scheme, we might fairly enough commend, on this very ground, if he can only find British capital to carry it out.

MINOR TOPICS.

After Mr. SEWARD's thorough exposure of the SANTA ANNA business, we trust that NAPHEGYI and his fellow-managers will quickly give the case up as lost. SANTA ANNA seems to have been fastened upon at St. Thomas by a set of sharpers, who really persuaded him not only that he would be welcomed at Washington with open arms, but that his voyage would be paid for at the expense of our Government. He was persuaded, too, that he could easily land in Mexico and rally all its people to his standard—a folly which cost him liberty or life. The various persons interested in the old General's private fortune now want to get at him again for their own purposes; but Mr. SEWARD declines to act as catspaw, and takes the opportunity to refute the absurd calumnies of understandings between himself and SANTA ANNA. Such appears to be the upshot of the State Department document.

We doubt if the history of diplomacy records a greater triumph achieved by any American Minister to England than that of Mr. ADAMS in Earl RUSSELL's confession at the GARRISON breakfast. It was Mr. ADAMS who awakened, "convinced," and converted Earl RUSSELL, according to the latter's own acknowledgment, from the error of his way of looking upon American affairs. The confession is astounding in its frankness; and, tardy though it be for practical effect, will set history aright. But it cannot go far, we must add, toward repairing the enormous political blunder which Earl RUSSELL made when, in an official dispatch, he called our country "the late Union."

Paris, if never before, merits this Summer the epithet applied to it in the "Persian Letters"—"that superb rival of the City of the Sun." The Paris of 1867 is one vast, gorgeous pageant—a panorama of civic splendor, worthy thus to be compared not alone to "Ispahan," but to all historic sites of spectacular magnificence. How this holiday garb and dazzling pomp of the always-gay French capital affect different observers is amusing enough. Foreigners, lost in wonder and pleasure, declare Paris the "natural home of all the human race," while Frenchmen, on the other hand, politely protest they are crowded by visitors off from their own boulevards. Enthusiasts point out that Paris is entering on a new era of magnificence, while croakers have lugubrious warnings of the luxury which ruined Rome. The tradesmen are well content with the enormous wealth which Emperors, Kings and Princes by the hundreds, and untitled visitors by the millions, spend in their sojourn; and they laugh at the clergymen who quote biblical texts against the modern Babylon. Meanwhile, all the world ebbs and flows through Paris. "So many nationalities," says our correspondent, "were, perhaps, never before seen assembled in one place."

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* having formally pronounced the "Russian Note" on Ireland a hoax, it may be concluded that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's character for soberness is reëstablished in the eyes of the world. He is *not* given to levity, has not turned professional joker, will not contribute hereafter to *Charivari*, and will devote himself to protocols rather than to *Punch*.

Hardly a day passes without its crop of "honorary degrees" from some one of the hundred colleges of the country. When the harvest is past, the total of these profuse honors will be something surprising. The consequence is that the "degrees in course" are all the less valuable. An *A. B.* or an *A. M.* is now a very small affair, except to a few quaint relics of a former generation, like the famous pastor of "Jaalam Centre." In the principle colleges the first degree, that of A. B., is conferred on every graduate; the second degree, that of A. M., is added after three years, on application for it, and on paying down five dollars for the expense of the diploma or "sheepskin." Now, so little is the A. M. valued by the college youth, that a majority, or a large minority, of the graduating classes, in some colleges, do not so much as take the trouble to send for it, at the end of their three years—and still less do they send the five dollars. The only use of a degree, now-a-days, in fact, is its business use to schoolmasters, to decorate and dignify the "list of instructors" in the academic catalogue.

The London *Times*, in denying "that in determining to suppress the insurrection, Mr. LINCOLN never contemplated the final abolition of Slavery," makes the common mistake of overstating a matter which has a basis of truth. The fact with regard to Mr. LINCOLN is that, at the outset, he did not consider the primary aim of the war to be the abolition of Slavery; that at the outset he would have preferred the Union with Slavery, to that disunion which is another name for anarchy; and that it was not clear to him, or anybody else, at first, that the war would continue until Slavery had perished. But to aver that Mr. LINCOLN "never contemplated the final abolition of Slavery," is not only to contradict a hundred of his own public speeches, but to say that he alone, of Northern statesmen, was blind to that doom of Slavery which for thirty years has been written up on the sky for all men to read. The hour had not come, at the outbreak of the war, for the downfall of Slavery. Mr. LINCOLN was always in the front rank of the people, but was aligned with them, neither ahead of nor behind his countrymen.

The address of the American residents in Victoria to Mr. SEWARD, which we published yesterday, is rather noteworthy for its allusions to the mineral wealth of Russian-America. It seems absurd enough, with exhaustless Colorado and unexhausted California on our hands, to be prospecting for more gold and silver in latitudes so high and regions so distant. Yet, after all, the best way of peopling a new Territory is to raise a "gold fever" concerning it. In the case of Russian-America, there is real reason for supposing the presence of mineral wealth. Near the fine Kodiah harbor both coal mines and iron mines have been actually worked, so as to make that port, next to Sitka, the most valuable coaling station on the coast. Gold has actually been found on the Stekeen River, as well as elsewhere on the shores, especially near the mouth of the Kupfer River—so-called from its indications of copper. There is also silver and lead to be had, and the Victorians tell us that they have "many beautiful and rich specimens" of all the minerals which we have enumerated, in their city, brought from Russian-America. The result will probably be that restless gold-seekers will flock to the new Territory in considerable numbers, and, having got tired of laboring at mining, will begin to turn to account the really valuable products of the country—its fish and furs and timber.

It is a little curious, in glancing over files of English newspapers, to note the great figure Mr. DISRAELI incessantly cuts in political editorials. No other English statesman, perhaps, unless it be JOHN BRIGHT, occupies so much time and type, or has so adroitly contrived to keep his name perpetually whirling to the front for people to gaze at. Nor is this a new phenomenon; since the same assertion might have been made almost any time within the last dozen years, only adding to DISRAELI's rivals in conspicuousness Lord PALMERSTON. Fourteen years ago, a savage critic of DISRAELI, in the Edinburgh *Review*, declared that, if it were submitted to Oxford or Cambridge as a prize question for an essay, "What man, from February, 1852, to January, 1853, has most occupied the pens, the tongues, and ears of Englishmen?" every competitor would choose the same name,—that of "BENJAMIN DISRAELI, late Chancellor of the Exchequer." As this odd comment recurred to us of late, it seemed bettered by fourteen years' additional historic truth. But the "DISRAELI in Triumph" of *Punch*, to-day is a vastly changed character from that of the DISRAELI of 1852.

The wonderful part which railroads play in modern warfare was first manifest in the Crimean campaign, though it was the subsequent Italian war which brought out the fact in its astonishing significance. The Danish hostilities reiterated the lesson for Europe, and the Prussian war of 1866 crowned the commentary. Yet it is in America, after all, that steam transportation, both by land and sea, has won its greatest triumphs. The recently published report of Gen. PARSONS, the chief of rail and river transportation, exposes a marvel of achievment in his department during the war. Take, for example, the transfer of the Twenty-third Army Corps, in January, 1865, from Eastport, Mississippi, to Washington. Twenty thousand men, with all the corps' artillery and over a thousand animals, were carried by rail and river from the Tennessee to the Potomac, a distance of nearly 1,400 miles, in the dead of Winter, over rivers and mountains blocked with snow and ice, in an average time of eleven days—less than seventeen days being occupied both by advance and rear-guard—and all without the loss of life or property. Such a feat is probably unexampled in history, and it illustrates the enormous influence hereafter to be exerted by the question of transportation in war. This is but one of a numerous series of triumphs recorded in the document just quoted.

The subject of telegraphic reform will doubtless soon be brought before the British Parliament. A great array of facts and figures have already been prepared for presentation, and we in this country shall profit by them, and by the ensuing discussion. The sharp article on this topic in the *British Quarterly* for April has been reprinted for distribution, and the matter is going to be vigorously pushed. As nearly as we can make out, two chief reforms are proposed; first, the establishment of a governmental or postal telegraph, and, secondly, the introduction of the "typo-telegraph." The first project is simply to make telegraphy a part of the postal system. It is urged that the only way to bring the tariff of prices down low enough is to establish a postal telegraph; and it will be not only low, but uniform for all distances. It is the success of the recent adaptation of savings bank business to post-office operations which now promotes this greater scheme of putting telegraphing under the care of the national postal machinery. The other reform, that of introducing printing messages from type, and hence requiring no translating and transcribing, we all understand. But the postal telegraph is really a wonderful scheme, and will soon elicit great discussion.

Ship-Building and the Tariff.

In the House of Representatives, the other day, Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the decline of the ship-building interests of the United States.

It is unfortunately true that, for the present, the ship-building business in and about this city is collapsed, thoroughly and completely. In the year 1850, in the yards in and immediately about New-York, were built and set afloat 70,000 tons of merchant shipping; in the last twelve months there has not been turned out from the yards 3,000 tons. From this estimate we except the three vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the *Sacramento*, *China*, and the *Great Republic*.

In 1850, a single firm in New-York (WESTERVELT's) built 13,000 tons of shipping; in the last eighteen months past they have put afloat no vessel of any sort, save only the yacht *Challenge*, of 340 tons. Not only has not a ship for carrying freight been built here during the last year, but the very last freighting vessel built here or in the vicinity was the *Saybrook*, of 1,700 tons, launched by the WESTERVELTS three years ago.

The only two vessels of any real importance which cross the Atlantic under the American flag are the *Arago* and the *Fulton*, to Havre. In truth no passenger steamer, to cross the Atlantic, worthy to carry the Stars and Stripes as an American representative boat, has been built since the launching of that same *Arago*.

Throughout the entire line of shipbuilding cities the shipyards are empty, and the workmen by thousands have deserted their handicraft, and sought whatever other occupations might give them bread, or they have left the country altogether. The New-England shipbuilding towns are as silent as New-York.

As the carrying trade of the country has so much increased, and as our own commercial facilities have been so fearfully diminished of late, there can be but one conclusion: that foreign vessels do the work for us that we were once so easily able to do for ourselves. Much, very much, of the carrying trans-oceanic trade of America is in foreign hands. This is as wonderful as it is humiliating. That the commerce of a country, once so enormous that it could scarce be reckoned, should in five years absolutely vanish from the seas, would be incredible were it not a sadly-proven reality.

A statement furnished for publication by one of the largest of our shipbuilders throws a flood of light upon the circumstances that have contributed to this result, and shows the direction in which alone the sources of improvement may be advantageously sought.

"The War, which has inflated our currency, has brought upon us, with the exorbitant wages we must pay, the enormous prices of everything which justify our workmen in demanding those wages; the unprecedented cost abroad of all ship building materials, enhanced as it is, to absolute prohibition, by our Internal Revenue, a tariff so high as to be unbearable; the thorough break-up and utter disorganization of all political, commercial and agricultural interests in the whole wide South: and, last, and heaviest of all, the absolute refusal of Congress to lighten by legislation our burdens in any way, have reduced the American ship building and freight carrying interests from a twelve months' balance-sheet of tens of millions, to an annual figure of almost zero. Mechanics who, five years ago, worked gladly and as cheerfully for $2 25 per day, now ask $4 50 and get it. Artisans of every trade, who then were well off with $2 per day, now can buy fewer comforts with twice that money, which yet we must pay. Laborers, who then begged the privilege of work at $2 per day, simply to do the mere drudgery of loading and discharging our ships, now demand 40 cents an hour, and we have to pay it. After a vessel is built, we have to pay our men nearly double to "run the ship" that foreigners do. Our pay-roll of officers and men is always, at the very lowest, 70 per cent. higher than that of any French or English ship.

The many ships sold out of the naval service, which have been bought up for freighting or coast service, have also hurt our business much. We shall never see our commerce on a sound and sure footing again, until we are enabled to build—and at the same price —as handsome, fleet, safe, and noble steamers, as do France and England, and we can never do this in the world, until Congress comes to our aid and wipes out the tariff on all ship-building materials "at one fell swoop." Iron, in its every shape; lumber of every sort; every article, in short, used in building, finishing, or decorating a ship, must be put on the free-trade list, if our representatives, in Congress assembled, desire to reconstruct, among other trifles, the commerce of America; then, if she cannot clutch the Sea King's sceptre at a single bound, she may see her way to once more achieving among the trading navies of the seas a position that shall not be, as now, almost despicable. Even with all our necessary materials free of duty, it would be many a long and weary year before we can stand so near the head of the line as in the proud times of half-a-dozen years ago."

If the Congressional Commercial Committee will come to New-York, they may readily verify these representations.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Theatre.

The management of this theatre, which seems of late to have been, like Mr. Micawber, "falling back to make a spring," produced a new drama, last evening, which has the first merit of being infinitely more creditable than anything recently done there. The novelty is called "Black Sheep," and is announced as the dramatization, by Mr. FREDERICK MARDER, of an English novel written by Mr. EDMUND YATES. Taking SIDNEY SMITH's famous remark—that it is not desirable to read what you are about to criticise "because it prejudices one so"—to be the very best sort of advice when applied to that class of playwriting called "dramatizations," it may be but right to state that the novel is as good as a closed book to us. To speak, therefore, of the play as it was delivered last evening in the presence of an eminently fashionable audience, it may be said to contain within its four acts all the elements of an effective melodrama, and that the incidents employed to work out its story need but to be knit more closely together to make it one. The acts have proper and natural culminations, although the dialogue does not always speed in the same way. The purpose of the characters is not always made clear to the audience, nevertheless, in spite of the plenitude of talk. The plot, as it is to be gathered from the synopsis, the conversations and personal intuition, however, is the plot of a desperate man for money; the murder of a harmless stranger by the desperate man to obtain his money; the suspicion of the deed that is fixed upon an innocent youth by the blindly devoted wife of the desperate man, who is used by the rascal to fascinate and lure his victims on to ruin. The sketch of this woman's character is the shining merit of the piece. She is the concentration of rash devotedness—and the bright moral of the story is to be seen in the *dénoument*, when she finds that not all her affection has made the brute faithful for whom she perils honor, soul and life, and not even the sacrifice of all these can save him from the judgment and death to which his crimes bring him in the end. The masterly skill with which this character—and its foil that of the husband *Stewart Routh*—(played by Mr. HASKINS,) are worked out, makes the drama an exciting and interesting one. And upon the acting of Miss ROSE ETTINGE (who appeared as *Harriet Routh*) the sympathies of the audience seemed to be fixed from the first to the last. It is a trite remark that the charm of a story is in the telling of it. One person may melt an audience to tears, or convulse it with laughter in the relation of an anecdote which, told by another, sounds witless and trivial. So it is with acting. It is curious and interesting to remark how the inherent beauty of eloquent language is enhanced, and how even language, which is perhaps of but little import in itself, acquires meaning and melody in its passage through the mind of an intelligent and sympathetic exponent. The graces of an impassioned delivery cover a multitude of sins in the text. A glance of the eye, a quiver of the lip, a thrilling tone of the voice, a mere look, or even a minute gesture of the hand will endow common-place words with a plenitude and sublimity of significance and awaken the enthusiasm of a crowded audience. In this rare faculty of giving forcible, fervid and picturesque utterance to what she has to say, Miss ETTINGE, conspicuously excels—and seldom so thoroughly as in "Black Sheep." She was frequently recalled by the delighted witnesses of her performance last evening,—and it is but proper to state that the other deserving members of the cast were not neglected by that impartial jury. Mr. PARSLOE had the part to play of a London street boy, and he renewed the impressions which he made in his performance of a similar character in the "Streets of New York." The author, Mr. MARDER, appeared as Caruthers, the victim of Black Sheep of the piece, and carried through an ungracious part with something more than gracefulness. The piece is announced for repetition.

Academy of Music.

A troupe of Japanese Jugglers, differing in person but giving a performance quite like that which recently entertained the public here, appeared at the Academy last night. The only variation of note from the programme made familiar by the old troupe is to be found in an act in which a young woman of the company after being balanced on the front part of a screen disappears behind it, but only for an instant, to reappear in a sort of "Mazeppa" costume, in which she continues the performance and goes through some climbing feats of no interest. There seems to be a greater number of females with the "Mikado Troupe," as it is called, and the explanations in native Japanese are made by a precocious youngster. But these are the only items discoverable of difference between the two companies.

A third troupe of Japanese Jugglers will perform at the Olympic Theatre this week, in conjunction with the Arabs, who continue there for a while longer.

Personal.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. C. W. FIELD AND MR. GEORGE JONES.

It has been well known in certain circles for some time past that the Associated Press, and certain of its members in particular, were aggrieved by the policy pursued by the Directors of the Atlantic Cable Company. Leading directly from a desire to harmonize the difficulties the managing members of the Press were invited to dine with the Cable people last week, at the rooms of the Union League Club. On that occasion, the leading host, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, saw fit to indulge in remarks that were so unquestionably insulting to his guests, and pointedly offensive to Mr. GEORGE JONES, the publisher of the TIMES, that he promptly resented it. Through the efforts of Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. D. D. FIELD, the company separated without further annoyance.

Subsequently Mr. JONES, desirous of affording Mr. FIELD an honorable retreat from the questionable position he occupied, demanded an apology for the insulting epithet he had applied to a gentleman when sitting a guest at his board. This Mr. FIELD declined to give.

The sequel of the affair is thus reported by an evening contemporary:

From the Evening Gazette, July 15.

In consequence of some difference between the managers of the Cable and the Press, the Directors last week invited the leading members of the Press to a dinner at the Union League Club. During a speech of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, he saw fit to make use of language which Mr. GEORGE JONES, publisher of the TIMES, deemed insulting, and subsequently to give Mr. JONES the lie. The timely interference of PETER COOPER and D. D. FIELD prevented a fracas at the time.

The next day Mr. JONES demanded, through Mr. RAYMOND, an apology, which Mr. FIELD declined to give. Thus matters stood until this afternoon, when the parties met in front of the telegraph office. Mr. JONES instantly seized Mr. FIELD by the nose and pulled it, in the presence of a gathering crowd, and greatly to the inconvenience of that sacred member. Before any one could interfere, a pugnacious pull satisfied the ire of Mr. JONES, and the interested parties separated. Thus ends the second chapter.

Arrival of a Steam Fire Engine at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 15.

The steam engine G. A. Seel, for Augusta, has arrived here on the steamer *General Barnes*, from New-York, and will have a public trial to-morrow, after which she will leave for Augusta.

The Knox and Lincoln Railroad in Maine.

BATH, Me., Monday, July 15.

The long disputed question of the western [illegible] Knox and Lincoln Railroad is settled. It is to be Bath.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President in a communication to the Senate to-day, presented a new feature in the line of arguments against the Congressional policy of Reconstruction. In reply to an inquiry from that body as to the amount required to execute the provisions of the military act, he gave Secretary STANTON's estimates, already published, and added that since the government of ten of the Southern States have been abrogated by Congress their State debts contracted before the commencement of the late war, amounting to one hundred millions and upwards, will fall for liquidation upon the Federal Government, and that a sum of fourteen million dollars per annum will be required to carry on the provisional governments established by Congress. The message occasioned lengthy debate, and was denounced by the Republican members as an attempt to fasten on Congress the responsibility of an increase of the public debt, through false assumptions and prevarication. The Senate finally passed the House bill appropriating the sum estimated by Secretary STANTON, after amending it by reducing the amount to one million, to which the House agreed, and it was sent to the President to-night.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO.

So many members of the House have left the city that there is danger of a failure in the passage of the Reconstruction Bill over the expected veto of the President. At present there are but twelve more Republicans present than a quorum, and if thirteen of them leave, the Democrats, by absenting themselves when the veto comes up, can prevent any action on it. Accordingly, telegrams have been sent requesting the immediate return of absentees, and it is not probable that there will be any more departures for the present.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House was thrown into a flurry of excitement to-day by an announcement from Speaker COLFAX that in the haste of enrolling the Reconstruction Bill, on Saturday last, three or four important words had been omitted, and that it had been signed by himself and Senator WADE and sent to the President for his consideration in that condition. The President, it seems, had expressed a willingness to allow it to be returned and corrected, but the House hesitated for a few moments as to the manner of procedure necessary in the case, when Gen. BANKS came to the rescue with a motion directing the Clerk to communicate with the President requesting its return.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Mr. COVODE led off in the House to-day in the attempt to obtain the printing of the impeachment evidence elicited by the investigations of the Judiciary Committee, by the introduction of a resolution to that effect, which was lost, yeas 36, nays 59, as counted by tellers. Among the Republicans who voted in the negative were Messrs. Bingham, Woodbridge, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Maine, Washburn of Wisconsin, Dawes, Jenckes, Farnsworth, Banks, Windom, Morehead, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Upson, Allison, Wilson of Iowa, Churchill, Welcker and Buckland. He was followed in the attempt by Mr. FARNSWORTH with a resolution relieving the Committee from the duty of pursuing its investigations any further, and ordering them to print the testimony already taken. The Democrats arrayed themselves immediately with those who were opposed to discharging the Committee, and on a division of the House voted with the majority of the Republicans against Messrs. BUTLER, SCHENCK, FARNSWORTH, COBB, and other extreme Radicals who favored its passage. Debate arising, it went over under the rules, and the impeachers retired discomfitted and defeated for the fourth time within a week.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Under the rules of the House, to-day should have been the day when the call of the States for resolutions and bills occurred, but owing to the passage of the resolution last week limiting the business of this session to reconstruction, that privilege was virtually suspended. Nevertheless a call of the States for the presentation of bills, &c., with unanimous permission was allowed, when a perfect avalanche of business was sent to the Clerk's desk, and in order to choke it off a recess of two hours' duration was taken. During the time occupied in the reënrollment of the Reconstruction Bill, numerous resolutions, some of them very important, were presented, but no action was reached on them, as they threatened to elicit debate, and consequently "went over." Among the most important was one from Gen. SCHENCK directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has caused to be constituted in New-York an association known as the Metropolitan Board of Revenue, or any other company connected with the Revenue, for what purpose it was constituted, or of what persons it is composed, how the members were appointed and by whom, what powers they exercise, and all communication between such Board or Revenue and the Treasury Department. A resolution presented by Mr. KELSEY instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, have State governments republican in form was passed by a vote of 76 yeas, and 38 nays. All the members present voted against the resolution, except Mr. THOMAS, who voted yes. The following Republican members voted in the negative: Messrs. Baldwin, Blair, Cobb, Dixon, Donnelly, Ferry, Griswold, Hopkins, Hubbard of West Virginia, Jenckes, Ketcham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Plants, Robertson, Sawyer, Smith, Taffe, Twitchell, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Windom.

INDIAN TREATIES.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed prohibiting the President and Secretary of the Interior from making treaties with Indian tribes involving any appropriation of money, without first submitting it to Congress for ratification, which has operated disadvantageously, as it occasioned great delay and prevented the negotiation of treaties with friendly tribes who have refused to join in the recent depredations on the frontier. To obviate such results in the future, the House passed a bill repealing the law to-day, but did it in such a manner by connecting it with personal explanations that many of its enemies voted for it under a misconception of its provisions.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate to-day considered the nomination of Mr. RAYMOND to the Austrian mission, and reported it back to the Senate in Executive Session without recommendation, when it was laid on the table by a large majority. It is understood that the Committee stood three in favor of his confirmation and three against it, only six members being present. Both of the New-York Senators favor his confirmation, and it is not improbable that his name will be taken up again to-morrow.

UNION CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Union members of Congress was held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night, called by the Congressional Union Republican Committee, of which Gov. MORGAN is Chairman, and the report of the Executive Committee was submitted. This body, of which Gen. SCHENCK is Chairman, has had charge of the Southern campaigns, and from their report it appears that the subscriptions received amounts to less than $16,000, over $11,000 of which has been subscribed by Congressmen. The money has been expended in circulating documents and maintaining speakers. Some fifty speakers and organizers have acted under the Committee's authority, while the State Committees of Virginia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Louisiana, have been added to send out their own agents. Altogether the funds have employed about 200 workers. About thirty men are now at work under the Committee. The Committee urged the propriety of issuing an address to the party appealing for means to vigorously prosecute the campaign, and expressed hope that every member and all others who can spare the time will assist in the canvass. The meeting was largely attended, and it was agreed that a sum of $100,000 should be raised, and several members pledged themselves to raise a $1,000 in their district; $15,000 was subscribed before the meeting adjourned.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

WORK AT THE NAVY-YARDS.

This morning a Committee of fifty employés of the Washington Navy-yard, escorted by Hon. CHARLES E. PHELPS and Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, members of Congress from Maryland, waited on President JOHNSON. Gen. PHELPS addressed the President in a few appropriate remarks in behalf of the Committee, stating the object of their visit was to solicit the President's influence in continuing the works at the various navy-yards, and especially at the Washington yard. It appeared that the work is falling off at this yard, and the artisans engaged are fearful lest a wholesale discharge will soon take place, and they ask that additional work be commenced so as to retain their services, as they claim to have worked faithfully for the Government during the war.

The President replied to Messrs. PHELPS and ARCHER and the Committee, that he was decidedly in favor of their being retained at work. He acknowledged in complimentary terms their services during the war, and indorsed their position to Secretary WELLES. They then had an interview with Secretary WELLES, who promised to do all he could in the matter, and sent them to Mr. ASHMAN, Chief-Engineer of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. That gentleman received the Committee with favor, and said there need be no fear of a sudden diminution of the present force, and that he would do all he could to increase the work at the yard.

PRUSSIAN CONSUL.

The President has recognized FRED. WELLING as Consul of Prussia at St. Paul, Minn.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to over $1,100,000.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The number of patents designated for issuance during the current week ending the 23d inst., is 233, somewhat above that recorded last week.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office reports that an aggregate amount of 83,201 acres of the public lands was disposed of during June last, at the following local offices: San Clare, Wis., 76,165 acres; Denver City, Colorado, 6,036 acres. The cash realised amounted to $9,124.

RECOVERY OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

Secretary BROWNING was at the Department this morning, engaged in attending to his official duties—the first time for over sixty days, owing to his recent severe illness.

DEATH OF COL. HUMPHRIES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has advices from Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Country, informing him of the death of Col. JOHN J. HUMPHRIES, Indian Agent of the Cherokee Nation, who died there of cholera, on the 4th inst.

DEATH OF A TREASURY CLERK.

FLORANT M. MELINE, Chief of the Division of Accounts in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, died Sunday evening at 9:30 o'clock, of typhoid fever. Mr. MELINE has been in charge of all accounts of the Treasury Office with all the National Banks, for the past six years. He was a native of New-York, but of late from Cincinnati.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters:

Mrs. Hattie C. Fay, Rochester, Minn.; John Franzy, Port Royal, S. C.; Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro, Vt.; Samuel Saviers, Tecumseh, Mich.; Edwin R. Brink, Wilmington, N. C.; Selah Bosworth, Marietta, Ohio; Helen Surgeon, Warren, R. I.

United States Army—Inspector-Generals with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel: Majors Nelson H. Davis, James Totten and Roger Jones.

Navy Department—Capt. Henry A. Wise, to be Chief of the Ordnance Bureau. To be Captains: Commanders Thomas H. Patterson and Edward L. Nichols.

To be Commanders—Lieut.-Commanders, Philip C. Johnson, John Watters, S. L. Breese, Bancroft Gherardi, Henry Wilson, A. K. E. Benham and Jos. S. Skerritt.

Commander F. K. Murray to be Captain.

Lieut.-Commanders William Gibson and E. W. Henry to be Commanders.

Second Assistant Engineers D. Hardee, R. B. Potts, J. D. Toppin, and Third Assistant B. Kavenaugh to be First Assistant Engineers.

Third Assistant Engineers G. W. Beard, C. Uber, F. A. Ashton, E. Stiles and Henry C. Christopher to be Second Assistant Engineers.

William S. Muse, First Lieutenant Marine Corps.

Passed Assistant Surgeons, Lewis Zenser and John H. Clark, to be Surgeons; Lewis G. Richer, of Michigan, J. Albert Haus, of Pennsylvania, and Edward C. Thatcher, of Pennsylvania, to be Surgeons.

Surveyor of Customs—Thomas Gernegan, Michigan City, Ind.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—H. C. Herrick, Third District of South Carolina.

Assistant Treasurer—At New-Orleans, John S. Walkon.

Consul—Eugene Schuyler, of New-York, at Moscow.

Collectors of Customs—William Silvey, Newark, N. J.; John B. Dillinghan, Michillimokinac, Mich.

Minister—To Berlin, George Bancroft.

Secretaries of Legation—John Hay, of Illinois, at Vienna; Alexander Bliss, of New-York, at Berlin.

The Senate rejected as Postmasters Samuel Neil, Van Wirt, Ohio; Elijah P. Smith, Owassie, Mich.; Charles B. Collen, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Orrin S. Rose, of Illinois, as Consul at Toronto.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander Geo. H. Cooper has been detached from command of the *Winooski* and placed on waiting orders. The following are also detached from the *Winooski* and placed on waiting orders: Lieut.-Commanders Silas Casey and Robert Boyd; Acting-Master James Van Buskirk; Acting-Ensigns Albert T. Uimer, Charles Wilson; Mates H. H. Taylor, and Charles Gainford; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Gustavus S. Franklin; Second Assistant Engineers, Theophilus Cook, F. W. Losonrow, Nathan P. Towne and Third Assistant-Engineer Chas. F. Nagle. Paymaster Forbes Packer, detached from the *Winooski* and ordered to settle accounts. Capt. Overton Carr, granted one year's leave of absence, with permission to go to the United States.

Midshipmen E P. McClellan, F. W. Greenleaf, A. E. Carmody, Walton Goodwin, Frank W. Nichols and John T. Sullivan, ordered to the *Quinnebaug*. Acting Assistant-Paymaster Wm. Wallace Goodwin, honorably discharged.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Cost of Reconstruction—The President's Views of the Nation's Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The following is the Message transmitted to-day, addressed to the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circular letters or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts, under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867; also copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney-General of the United States, touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction or execution of said acts, and such as may have taken place between himself and any of such commanders, or between him and the General of the Army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders touching the same subject; also copies of all orders issued by any of said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts or either of them; also that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out so is probably sufficient. In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of $500,000 made in the act, approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the commanders of the several military districts, and that in addition the sum of $1,645,277 is required for present purposes. It is exceedingly difficult at the present time to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last, and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the 13th instant. If the existing Governments of the ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of civil affairs will necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government. It is believed that in addition to the $6,100,000 already expended, an estimate for the sum which will be required for this purpose would be not less than $14,000,000, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective Governments, by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. The sum expended would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State Governments, should become responsible for the lawful debts of the States, and for the claims created by their unlawful efforts to destroy the Government, and to aid the enemies of the United States during the late rebellion. The debts of these States, which, from comparatively small beginnings, have been increased by compound interest during a period of more than a quarter of a century, now amount to the enormous sum of nearly or quite a thousand millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign Governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country, whether if the Federal Government by action were to assume such obligations so large, in addition to the public expenditures, would not seriously impair the credit of the nation. Or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of those States after having disposed or abolished their State Governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a repudiation of the just debts and liabilities of industrious people who have been lately subjected to the vicissitudes of war.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Documents Forwarded to Congress by the President—Action of the Military Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 15.

The documents communicated with the President's message to-day give the opinions of the Attorney-General, heretofore published, and the estimates for carrying into effect the Reconstruction Acts. It appears from the reports of Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the First Military District, that the number of civil officers appointed by him is forty, of whom seventeen were Justices of the Peace, twelve Constables, three Commissioners of Revenue, one Alderman, one Mayor of Abingdon, one Deputy Sheriff, one Surveyor and three Overseers of the Poor. All the appointments were to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation or removal from the district.

A special order of Gen. SICKLES, on the 13th of June, shows that he gave permission to the managers of the Georgia State Lottery, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Freemasons, to open an office in Charleston, S. C., for the sale of shares or tickets in the same, but that on the 23d of June, in consideration of the views of Gov. ORR, this permission was revoked.

The correspondence from the Third District shows, in addition to what has already been published, that on the 7th of April Gen. POPE wrote to Gen. GRANT, asking his views of the *status* of officers of the rebel army paroled at the termination of the war. He wanted to know whether paroles still held good, or whether they were set aside by any proclamation by the President. He asked the question because he desired to know what action he ought to take against rebel officers thus paroled, who may actively and openly counsel the people of his District to resist the execution of the Reconstruction Acts. Gen. POPE gave as his opinion the provisions of their parole, which required them to return to their homes and obey their laws; and also that they refrain from inciting others to neglect or resist the laws of the United States; and Gen. POPE asked whether such an attempt on their part to keep up difficulty, and prevent the settlement of the Southern question in accordance with the recent action of Congress, was not a violation of their parole.

To this letter on the 13th of April Gen. GRANT replies: "Your views on the obligation of a parole are in strict accordance with my own."

It appears from the correspondence of the Fourth District among other things that, on the 16th of last May, at the time the reconstruction question was before the Supreme Court, the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. ORD that Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER in his argument before that Court had represented, first, that he (Gen. ORD) had dispersed the Legislature of Arkansas, and had seized and taken from the treasury the public money and records the property of the State, and that he threatened to do the same of similar acts in respect to the Legislature, public funds and property of Mississippi. The Attorney-General desired to know the facts with reference to these allegations in order that he might meet them in Court. On the following day Gen. ORD replied at length, inclosing copies of his correspondence with Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, and stating his action concerning affairs in that State. It appears from this correspondence that on the 15th of April Gen. ORD did direct that the Legislature of Arkansas should not meet in July, to which time they had adjourned. He says he did this because the Legislature proposed then to sit as a Court of Impeachment for trying two of the State Judges, and he did not think it would conduce to good order to allow that Legislature to take jurisdiction and try the accused, one of whom he believed to be a loyal man, who would be tried mainly for the reason that he had attempted, in his judicial capacity, to protect loyal men from being tried by disloyal men. It also appears that Gen. ORD directed the removal of, or suspension from office, of the State Treasurer of Arkansas, because he was not eligible under the third section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and because he had information that the Treasurer would improperly dispose of the State funds to the injury of the community.

Gen. ORD, in answer to the second question, says he made no threats to depose any civil officer of Mississippi, except for failure to execute impartial justice to offenders, or persons accused of offences; and that he has made no threats to depose or interfere with the legislation of Mississippi, and did not design to make any seizure of State property, unless he found that the laws of Congress could not otherwise be enforced.

The correspondence also shows that on the 7th of June Gen. ORD asked permission of the Secretary of War to designate Dry Tortugas as a place of punishment for horse thieves, sentenced by military commission, adding that he thought the moral effect of confinement there would be very great.

On the following day the Secretary of War gave him permission to send a limited number to that place. On the 15th of June Gen. ORD writes that he could scarcely find enough loyal men in Mississippi for Registers.

Opening of a Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 15.

The new Merchants' Exchange on California-street was formally opened to-day. The building is an ornament to the city.

The steamship *America*, for San Juan, sailed to-day.

There is a considerable panic in mining shares in the market, which affects all descriptions. Savage sold at $4,500 in the market, and Yellow Jacket at $800.

The ship *Ellen Austin* has cleared for Liverpool with 37,000 sacks of wheat. The ship *B. L. Harriman*, from Barkok, has arrived.

Flour quiet at $6@$6 50; Wheat, $1 70@$1 75; Barley, $1 25.

Legal tenders, 72¾.

Arrest of a Richmond Merchant in Alabama—Revenue Frauds.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 15.

ADOLPH WOLFWELL, a well-known merchant, who closed his business recently and went South, was brought back to-day from Alabama, charged with obtaining goods on fraudulent pretences from parties here. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New-York and Cincinnati.

Fifty-one cases of alleged whisky frauds on the Revenue are to be tried at the next term of the United States Court. Chief-Justice CHASE presides at the term of the Court in October to hear the writ of error granted in the case of the confiscated property of Mr. MCVEIGH, of Alexandria.

Arrest for Embezzlement at Pittsfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, July 15.

GEORGE E. GOODRICH, of Pittsfield, has been arrested for the embezzlement of $5,500 from the funds of the Berkshire County Savings Bank of that town, with which he was connected as clerk. GOODRICH was a graduate of Williams College in 1865, and since then of Harvard Law School, and had taken passage for Europe on the steamship *Java*, which leaves Boston on the 17th.

Strike of the Bricklayers and Masons in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, July 15.

The bricklayers and stone-masons of this city have ceased work until the demand of the former for $5 per day, and of the latter for nine hours to constitute a day's work, be complied with.

Firemen's Torchlight Procession in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 15.

There was a brilliant torchlight procession here this evening on the occasion of the reception of the Excelsior Fire Company of Bridgeport, Conn., who are the guests of the Good Intent Engine Company of this city. About two thousand firemen with their apparatus were in line.

International Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 15.

The international cricket match between the officers of the Garrison Regiment of Lower Canada, and the St. George's Club of New-York, which was to have been played on the 17th and 18th of July at Hoboken, is unavoidably postponed for the present.

The Crops in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, July 15.

Owing to the continued rain during the past month the cotton prospect is rather poor. The corn crop, however, is very fine. Registration and canvassing are progressing. Speakers of both wars addressed an Orange to-day. It continues too wet to work or thresh out.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-fifth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 15.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MERRITT—That the consideration of all propositions having in view the mode or manner of submitting the Constitution as revised, or any article or any part thereof, to the people, be postponed until the Constitution or proposed amendments shall have been definitely acted upon by the Convention and prepared for submission. Laid on the table.

By Mr. WALES—

Whereas, The President and Vice-President of the United States are elected by a board of electors, the number of which are apportioned among the respective States; and, whereas, the part of said board of electors appointed in each State respectively, is elected or appointed in each State in accordance with its own rule or law; and, whereas, the Senators of the United States are appointed by the Legislatures of the respective States; and

Whereas, The members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected by the voters of single districts, into which the respective States are divided; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States acts reciprocally upon, and for the several States respectively, and upon them all collectively; and,

Whereas, The Executive and Legislature of each State are for certain purposes agents of the United States, especially in time of war, in raising, clothing, arming and paying troops now therefore,

Resolved, That in the election of the Board of Electors, and of the members of House of Representatives and in the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and of the Senators of the respective States, a uniform system of suffrage ought to prevail; and be it further

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on the Right of Suffrage be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing, by constitutional provision, the Legislature of the State to accept such uniform system of suffrage, when such a system shall have been legally prescribed and promulgated by the General Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention be requested to send, or cause to be sent, a copy of this preamble, and of these resolutions, respectively, to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Executive of each of the respective States of the Union.

Laid on the table to be printed.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the right of suffrage, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. MERRELL argued in favor of a majority report of the Suffrage Committee, and against a separate submission of the negro suffrage clause.

Mr. EDDY opposed the proposition of disfranchising paupers.

Mr. MORRIS favored a separate submission of the question of negro suffrage.

Mr. AXTELL moved to report progress. A count was called, when it was found there was not a quorum present.

At the request of the Chairman the President resumed the chair and dissolved the Committee, and at 7:30 o'clock the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 15.

A fire this evening destroyed TIBBETT'S furniture manufactory on Washington-street, and with it most of the furniture of the new Masonic Hall. It was partly insured. The total loss is not known.

Fire at Meadville, Penn.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Monday, July 15.

A fire here this morning destroyed the Barton House; SMITH'S livery stables, with six horses; LENHAW'S dry goods store and Mr. MCMULLEN'S residence. Loss $40,000; insurance $15,000.

POLITICAL.

Virgil M. Barnes, of Georgia, on the Political Situation.

The following letter from VIRGIL M. BARNES, Esq., of Raysville, Ga., was elicited by a note from Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, Mayor of Augusta by appointment of Gen. POPE, in which he said that at the request of a number of their friends, who have been long acquainted with his ability as a political observer, he asked him to give public expression to his views upon their present condition, and his opinion of the best and most feasible mode of relief.

RAYSVILLE, July 9, 1867.

Hon. Foster Blodgett, Augusta:

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 3d inst., asking my views of the political situation, I can reply but briefly. My own great desire is, by time and labor to recuperate my own fortunes. For years past I have thought to have nothing more to do with public affairs. I should not depart from that now but for the reason that I believe the country is in such imminent peril that it requires the efforts of all its citizens to evoke order out of chaos, and to save it from the dangers of its great unrest, wrought by seven years of revolution.

The United States began life with two anomalies: a free Republic, with slavery legalized in every State and protected by the common Constitution; a Union of so-called sovereign States, every one of which surrendered all the attributes of sovereignty vested in fact, in the compact of 1787, but still persisting in calling itself sovereign. Such an anomalous condition could not endure; and thus the antagonisms of the organization, aggravated by sectional animosities and supposed interests, fanned into fury by rampant fanaticism everywhere, culminated at last, as naturally as night follows day, in an actual armed conflict. For four years the most frightful civil war raged, and when the insurgents who sought to set at naught the rightful authority of the Government, everywhere overpowered, laid down their arms, waived all the forms of law and plead guilty to the charge of rebellion, sought and generally obtained pardon—and yet there was no real peace.

Why? Simply because the spirit of revolt is still in our hearts, and we have not yet come to understand thoroughly, (blinded by passion,) and to accept freely and completely, the situation and its results—all the inevitable results which we should have contemplated before we began the war. As pardoned rebels—not convicted, but pleading guilty—we are spared the penalties of the law, confiscation and imprisonment. But the well-considered judgment of the nation, now safe from armed foes, demands something more for the new settlement of the State, so long and so fiercely convulsed. I think it has a right to demand it to assure its permanency, repose and prosperity. I do believe we need a real pacification, and a reorganization of the Republic on the basis of the national will. I do believe we can have no true peace, repose and rejuvenation till we come cheerfully to accept this basis of the new settlement—the unity and indivisibility of the nation, and the equal rights of all American citizens before the law, secured in the fundamental law of each State, and in the Constitution of the new Union. The minority asserted the right of revolution. Has not the majority the same right? From out the great upheaving and overturning of opinions and principles, from this clash of arms and ideas, from the late fearfully murderous and unnatural struggle, come the two grand ideas as above mentioned, forming the only possible basis of restoration or reorganization.

I think interest, duty, patriotism, dictate that we accept cheerfully and with alacrity, this only possible settlement, necessitated, as the nation adjudges, by our late revolt. The degradation, if any, is not in the result, or the punishment, if so it may be called, but in the guilt of the crime, which we have confessed.

Therefore my counsel is that, as we desire a true and lasting peace, returning prosperity, the State safely settled; as we love ourselves and ours; as we would avoid more turmoil and misery, go and register, all who in good conscience can, under the laws; vote for a Convention; vote for good, prudent, capable men, and not those filled with fanaticism, and vote only for those openly pledged to make a constitution securing equal rights to all. And then, cultivating harmony and good will among all, seeking conciliation and not strife, working with might and main, and not in vain arguments and wranglings, we may confidently hope soon to see the return of better days.

Faithfully yours,

V. M. BARNES.

The Orders Granting Registration to Pardoned Parties in Savannah Rescinded.

HENRY S. WETMORE, President of the Board of Registration for Savannah, Ga., on the 3d inst. advertised in the papers of that city that "the Board had received instructions from headquarters to register all persons who would take the prescribed oath," having reference particularly to those who had been pardoned by the President. The Savannah *Republican* of the 12th, however, contains the following:

To Henry S. Wetmore, President Board Registration, Savannah, Ga.:

No such instructions are authorized to you announced in Savannah papers. You will be guided by the law and previous printed instructions. Recall your advertisement.

By order of Major-Gen. POPE.

J. N. MELINE, General Inspector Registration.

Approved: E. R. SANDERSON, Captain and A. A. A. G. Third Military District.

Commenting upon this, the *Republican* says:

"The above highly important order has been handed us by Capt. HENRY S. WETMORE, with instructions from Headquarters Bureau Registration to publish it for the benefit of all concerned, and also with an explicit order that we 'make no comments upon it.' This is a modest request that we don't intend to heed, simply because we don't like to be addressed in this way by either military or civil functionaries. We had to submit to just such arbitrary and despotic orders as this while the war was going on, whenever any little upstart who sported shoulder-straps could walk into our office and tell an honorably discharged Ex-Federal officer to suppress his journal, because something he had penned or copied might not please the Royal Mogulship who lorded it over us at that particular period. We may be in error, but we have been laboring under the impression that the shadows of peace were hovering over us, and that the shackles were forever removed that manacled a free race. We had this poor privilege accorded us while we were ensconced within the walls of Chatham County Jail for three months, and we have no idea of surrendering now the privilege for which we have fought so long—free speech and free discussion.

We have no comments to make upon this, except to state that it is the people of Georgia, and the whole country, that some sort of an explanation should be given for the revoking of this privilege. We happen just now to be a free American citizen, and we intend to exercise these inalienable rights

[illegible] bayonets nor Chiefs of Registration can deprive us of at present. If this be construed into comment, make the most of it."

Mr. Beverley Tucker.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of the Paroles stated in the evidence given by him in the Surratt trial, that on the day which covered Richmond in the steamship, there were present Mr. BEVERLEY TUCKER, Gen. RIPLEY and others. This was the *entire force and weight* of his testimony on this point. Was, then, it to just or honest to wrest an accidental coincidence into a heinous crime? Yet this has been done to some extent even in the TIMES, and to the very fullest possible degree by a few of your contemporaries. The fact of Mr. TUCKER and Gen. RIPLEY having been on the same tug on which SURRATT was disguised, has been tortured into irrefragable proofs that those gentleman, and especially the former, were implicated in the assassination.

At the end of Mr. TUCKER'S most intimate and confidential friends in Canada during the most trying years of his life, I feel it to be due to the interest of religion and justice to protest against insinuations so vile. I went to Montreal specially to see Mr. TUCKER, in September, 1865, and saw him a short time after his return from Quebec. He mentioned to me that he had been on board the *Peruvian* to see Gen. RIPLEY off, and also, I think, the colored man who had been coachman to Mr. DAVIS, and for whom he had a great respect on account of his fidelity to his former master. I remember he told me that he had heard SURRATT had been concealed in Montreal, and that he had never, to his knowledge, seen or spoken to him. One of your contemporaries insinuates that he sailed for Europe in the same vessel with SURRATT! This is utterly false, as it was two months later when he went to England. In conclusion I would say that few save members of his own family know Mr. TUCKER more thoroughly than I do, and in spite of the operations of perjurers of the CONOVER tribe, I have no hesitation in avowing my firm belief that he is a true Christian gentleman, whose inmost soul would revolt against the commission of anything base or treacherous. I remain

ALEXANDER DIXON, M. A.,
Rector of Louth and Canon of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

PT. DALHOUSIE, July 12.

Originals and Translations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, who is severe upon a Western paper for publishing a translation from MUSSET as an original story, seems to think this instance of deception a singular phenomenon. I can assure him that it is very common, and he might have found numerous examples of it during the last few years, without going out of your City. I could give you several glaring cases, but refrain, for one only gets ill-will from individuals and no thanks from the public for exposing such deceptions. It is a practice which we have adopted from our cousins over the water. One great reason why it is so common there (and I presume the same holds good here) is, that editors and publishers undervalue translations *as such*, and will not pay well for them.

Though it is really little more than a truism and a platitude to say that a good translation of a good author is far more valuable in every way than a mediocre original composition, and infinitely more worthy of being put before the public, the very reverse principle seems to prevail in our literary market. ALEXANDER DUMAS once asked me why so few French novelists had been regularly translated into English. "I believe," said he, "SUE and myself are the only ones." (This was before the appearance of *Les Miserables.*) I gave him some explanation, but was ashamed to tell him what appeared to me the main reason. CARL BENSON.

LENNOX, Mass., July 9.

P. S.—The very last number of *Every Saturday* publishes (from an English magazine) a translation of one of ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN'S stories as an original tale. The *title* only is altered.

Quarantine at Savannah, Ga.

It will be seen from the following order that the Military Quarantine of the coast of Georgia, which has been in existence since the 28th of May last, has been turned over to the civil authorities of at port. The receiving station established by the civil authorities, will be Fort Jackson:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, Ga., July 3, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 61.—[EXTRACT.]—1. The management of the Quarantine of the port of Savannah will be turned over to the proper civil authorities.

The commanding officers of the post of Savannah and of Fort Pulaski will give such assistance to the civil authorities on their application as may be necessary to enforce the quarantine laws.

On requisitions approved by the Post Commander at Savannah, the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are authorized to issue such tents, bedding and rations as may be necessary for the healthy portion of passengers and crews of vessels detained. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, separate accounts of such issues will be made.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. POPE.
G. K. SANDERSON, Captain Thirty-third U. S. Infantry and A. A. A. G.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company.

This flourishing Company has removed its branch office from Wall-street to Broadway, near Maiden-lane. The Tradesmen's Fire is one of the exceptional institutions that came out of last year's conflict with the most dreaded element with a clear gain in the shape of income over expenditure of nearly $35,000, and, on the first of the present month, exhibited, independent of its capital, a surplus of more than $102,000.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Société des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. PRICE FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEK

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES. SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 15, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 25 DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 25 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 25 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE.

The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business about the first day of August next.

A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for. New subscribers from this date will pay $40 per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the date of payment of the calls.

Circulars, with full information, may be obtained at the office of the Company as above.

ELISHA A. PACKER, THOMAS W. SHANNON, THOMAS B. READ, JOSEPH U. ORVIS, HENRY C. CARTER, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER, WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON, WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS, RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE, JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH, ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES, JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BALTZER & TAAKS, BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Basle, Baden-Baden, Berlin, Bremen, Brussels, Carlsruhe, Cassel, Cologne, Darmstadt, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Florenz, Frankfort, A. M., Genoa, Hamburg, Hanover, Heidelberg, Leipsic, London, Lyon, Mailand, Mannheim, Munich, Naples, Paris, Prague, Rome, Rotterdam, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY. WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c. STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS. COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin. Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates. CLARK, DODGE & CO. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date. JOHN NEWELL, President.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MORTGAGES ON GOOD City property, on which the owner wishes to realize immediately. Address MORTGAGEE, Box No. 104 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110½	110¾	Aug. 7.30	107¾	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	110½	[illegible]	June, 7.30	[illegible]	107½
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	July, 7.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. C.I.N't's, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	102½	102¾	Sept. C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	102¾	[illegible]	Oct. C.I.N't's, '65	[illegible]	114¾
Gold	138¼	[illegible]			

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS. THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - - $1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - - - 1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$250,000
Net Surplus	134,074
Total	$384,074

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867 316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst. J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Vice-President. H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¾ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax. The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. HENRY HULL, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 182 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 42 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	[illegible]
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	[illegible]

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 - 56,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - - 3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary. July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE. ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th instant to date of payment.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED? THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square. Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st., No. 561 6th-av., No. 108 3d-av.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867. E. B. FELLOWS, President. C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6. OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867. A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1867. The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand. E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A CARD.—AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE years, the subscriber has returned to the City and opened rooms at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, for instruction in the art of Penmanship. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the Reputed Penman of America.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "American School Institute," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN LADY desires a situation in a private family as governess to teach the German language; highest testimonials furnished. Address A. K., care G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

A TEACHER OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Italian and Spanish languages offers to exchange instruction for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. GEORGE R. LEDERER, No. 331 East 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A THEOLOGICAL student and a graduate, willing to travel, as tutor or companion; has undoubted references. Address J. A. D., No. 960 Broadway, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND PLATFORM coach and two second-hand bretts for sale cheap; several other second-hand carriages. Also, ALL STYLES NEW CARRIAGES. 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Repository, Broadway, near Bleecker.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind which have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $5; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee, depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 20th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. CHARLES PECK, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY. Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Present deposits, $4,500,000. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5. Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK. No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23. JOHN McLEAN, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21. SAMUEL NEWBY, President. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 10, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. (per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15. DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. W. H. MACY, President. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily. PETER M. DINGEE, President. WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS. LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES. THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. CALL AND EXAMINE IT. C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make impartial examinations of mines and mining property, and report their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and give all information that can be required concerning them. FALKENAN & HANKS, Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. New-York. STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 29 Broad-st. EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 61 Broadway. JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st. FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st. FALKENAN, PALLAK & CO., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane. San Francisco. FRED. McCRELLISH & CO., Proprietors Alta California. ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners. Prof. PRIME, Chemist.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 125 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SAFE OF LARGE SIZE AND very best make; also a Post-office box. Address Post-office Box No. 4,208.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 53 Murray-st.

A FEW NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., three stories, basement and cellar, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all modern improvements. Price $9,500. Inquire of the foreman on the premises.

EXECUTORS AND OWNERS OF REAL estate desirous of meeting with a man of integrity and ability to take charge of their property, will address REAL ESTATE, Station D. Best of references given.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots, 25x102, on 59th-st., near the entrance of the Park. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of gray limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bed-rooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to HENRY COLT, SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, JAMES RENFREW, Jr., Executors, or to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, at public auction, July 20, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the dwelling-house occupied by Richard Housman at the time of his death, on the premises, about twenty-one acres of land, formerly the property of said Richard Housman, deceased, near the village of Centreville, or Four Corners, Staten Island, in lots of three or more acres each.

From the elevated location, splendid views may be had of the bays of New-York and Newark, the river, surrounding villages, &c. The property is about one mile from ferries from Tompkinsville, and about two miles from ferries from Port Richmond and Factoryville to New-York City.

The building sites are the most superb upon the island. The neighborhood is filled with beautiful villas, and tastefully laid out grounds are seen on every side. A fish pond, containing gold, silver and other fish, is upon the premises.

Sale positive to close an estate.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful location on the water; 380 feet water front; cottage and garden; nine and a half acres land; will sell house and four acres, rest in lots or the whole; bathing, boating and fishing; growing neighborhood; ten minutes walk from ferry; street cars pass every fifteen minutes, and boats leave the City and Island until 11½ at night; a desirable location and improving in value. D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property. WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

CHARMING HOMESTEAD AT TREMONT, near Fordham, at a bargain for cash. Owner removes to the East. House ten rooms and a fine cellar, in thorough repair and convenient; choice fruit, vegetable and flower garden; five minutes' walk from two stations. Price $9,500, worth $12,000. Address H. A. BROWN, Box No. 121 Station D, City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE, Elizabeth, N. J.; lot 60 by 500; fruit in great abundance. Particulars and photograph. JACOB SHARP, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR JEFFERSON City, Mo.; very cheap. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new Herald Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, and furniture for sale, a three-story brick dwelling in complete order, situated in West 25th-st., near 6th-av. For particulars apply to JOS. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET.—A NEAT, COZY HOUSE, HANDsomely furnished; modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable. Can be let to a private family till May next or longer. Address K. L. B., Box No. 140 Times Office.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 332 WASHINGTON-ST., suitable for produce commission or general business. Inquire of H. G. BROWN & CO., No. 104 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes to hire, from September or October, until May, 1868, a portion of a house with conveniences for housekeeping; location between 34th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. For first-class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, WITH possession, a two-story and attic or three-story brick or brown-stone house, with improvements, in this City or Harlem. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 1,510 New-York Post-office.

DESK ROOM WANTED—ON FIRST FLOOR, in Pine-st., between Broadway and William-st., by an unexceptionable party, who will only be there at times daily. Address S., Box No. 464 Post-office.

DRY GOODS

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF

RICH DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 353 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, at retail, THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK AT STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS, before taking their usual semi-annual inventory.

NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS, NO. 23 WHITE-ST., Offer at their retail department, PARK-ROW AND ANN-ST., (Directly opposite the Astor House,) SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOZEN Superior quality three and four-ply LINEN COLLARS of their well-known and popular styles, in "Turndown" and "Garrotte," AT $1 50 PER DOZEN!!! six for 80 cents; a single collar to try, 15 cents—warranted in every way fully equal to the collars sold by all respectable dealers at $2 50 to $3 per dozen. SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS, $2. ENGLISH GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, $1. Everything else in the men's furnishing line, at prices so much below "Broadway rates," as to make the difference felt in the pocket. N. B.—The East Broadway, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th av. railroads terminate in front of the store.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 277 and 279 Bowery, near Houston-st., Will offer on MONDAY, July 15, A FULL ASSORTMENT of the following SCARCE AND DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS. WHITE MARSEILLES AND PIQUES, all qualities. WHITE GRENADINES, BAREGES and CRAPES, all widths and qualities. WHITE SHAWLS, all qualities. Also, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the entire balance of our stock of Summer SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

FANS! FANS! FANS!! A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 363 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. GARDINER, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, ONE MILE from New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large; grounds well shaded; healthy location. Parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; terms moderate; carriage to let. References: J. F. Travis, No. 39 Murray-st.; L. Covell, No. 24 East 17th-st.; or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, (three rooms, 14x18, 6.10x12,) on the Shrewsbury River; bathing in front; ocean three miles below; table and attendance equal to Long Branch hotels; terms about one-half. Address Darrow's Cottages, near Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD IN PLAINFIELD.—PARTIES wishing board in a desirable, healthy location, airy rooms, good lawn, shade trees, stable, &c., address Box No. 278 Post-office, Plainfield, N. J., or apply at No. 42 Water-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD at Spuyten Duyvil, Peekskill, East Hampton, West Haven, New-Hamburgh; good shade, milk, &c.; fishing and bathing; stabling for horses. Apply at 364 6th-av.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A gentleman and wife, four children and servant. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,753 New-York Post-office, stating location, terms and reference.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. and at 10 and 11¾ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS D. GALE, as above.

STORM-KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, a private boarding-house, delightfully located; ready for boarders at moderate charges. Inquire of A. J. Roe, No. 132 Broadway, or C. L. Mather, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BELL HOUSE, BELLPORT, L. I.—THIS house affords unrivaled facilities for the comfort and enjoyment of its guests; fishing, bathing, driving, sailing, &c. For further information inquire of OVERTON, No. 125 Maiden-lane, or address the proprietor, W. W. NICOLL.

WATCH HILL HOUSE, R. I., FORMERly kept by Capt. Geo. Nash, now by S. H. BURGER, is open for guests; place easy of access by steamboat or railroad. For health, bathing and extensive views unequalled.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—SCHENCK'S PAVILION is now open for the reception of visitors. A. K. HIELD, Proprietor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 259 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., near 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would live in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE WHO can take charge of a baby from its birth or grown children, a situation in City or country; can cut and fit children's dresses, &c.; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork, cooking, washing and ironing by a young married American woman; would like to have her child, 7 years old, with her; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 521 3d-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a girl; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited, at No. 155 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands cake, pastry and soups; the very best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 133 West 17th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to assist with the light housework of a family and sew; would be willing to go in the country; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman (American) in a small family where she can have her little girl, four years old, with her; no objection to going out of the City. Apply at No. 23 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av. No objections to country.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored woman, who has first-class City references, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or as waitress; City or country. Inquire at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meat, game and pastry; would assist in the washing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors from 7th-av., back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands French fluting, clear-starching, &c., a situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, either in the City or country, by a neat girl; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and economical and respectful; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of recommended cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; ladys' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and houseworker; is willing to do either. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family; would attend to milk and butter, or assist in the washing and ironing; good reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 314 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress or as laundress in a small family; is an excellent laundress; can do French fluting; can give best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has eight years' references. Call for two days at No. 438 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook; would assist with the washing in a small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as housemaid or waitress; good reference. Call at No. 13 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a permanent situation in a respectable private family, hotel, or boarding-house; solicitous to get the care of a house during the absence of the family in the country, principally for the sake of a home; is entirely trustworthy; references. Call at No. 325 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to go to the country as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent, and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 364 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL A situation for general housework in the City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do housework in a small family, or take care of children; will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman, Protestant, as nurse, or would do chamberwork; understands French and music; is well educated; good reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, Protestant, as chambermaid or to do light housework; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent woman as cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress, in the City or country. To be seen till suited, at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble domestic as laundress or plain cook; willing to assist at washing and ironing. Call on Monday or Tuesday at 145 East 32d-st., first floor; best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 554 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, with good City reference, as nursery governess. Call or address No. 648 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MET WITH reverses, and having an aged sick mother to support, would like to get employment to do at her own house; is a first-rate button-hole maker, can do ladies' sewing, also repairing gentlemen's clothing very neatly. Inquire at No. 147 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN lost her own child two weeks old, and would like to go out as a wet nurse. Can be seen for one week at No. 333 South 7th-st., Jersey City.

A YOUNG LADY GOING OUT BY THE day as fashionable dressmaker wishes more engagements; none need apply but those having good work. No. 214 West 33d-st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as first-class nurse and plain seamstress; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 East 22d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and has the best of city reference from his former employers. Can be seen or address M. C., private stable No. 6, West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; either City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 3 Dey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant, single young man, as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in care of horses; no objection to town or country; has very best of City references. Can be seen by applying to W. Nicol, in the office, No. 23 University-place, 12th-st., in livery stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a careful driver; can take care of a greenhouse and granery, if required; is willing and obliging. The best of City references for honesty and sobriety. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as farmer or coachman and gardener, having eighteen years' experience in all its branches; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has the very best of references. Address P. W., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City references from former employers. Address P. M., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single American young man; understands gardening; seven years' experience; City references regarding industry, qualifications and moral character; good home preferred to big wages. Address WATSON, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; will be found honest, sober and willing; thoroughly understands the management of a small place; can milk, plow, seed, cradle and mow; best of reference. Address T., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT gardener and coachman, married man, without incumbrance; a good milker and willing to work. Apply to T. H. FIELD, No. 160 Fulton-st., Bureau of Information, on Wednesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who can be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply personally or by letter to R. E., coachman, No. 402 East 20th-st., or Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, just now disengaged through the family going away; has been always temperate, and has unquestionable references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 948 Broadway, Madden's harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S nurse or valet by a steady man of experience who is accustomed to wait on an invalid; reference from the first physicians in the City. W. H. B., No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and has the highest testimonials from former employers. Address E. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly, also the care of horses and general work about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the care and driving of horses thoroughly; is willing to take care of a small garden if required; has good reference from former employers. Address J. B., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good grape grower; understands the management of horses and cattle. Address P. U., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, in City or country, by a respectable Protestant man who has long and satisfactory City references; understands his business perfectly. Address C. R., No. 297 4th-av., in drug-store, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address T. D., Spanish Vice-Consul, No. 29 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference from his last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady and willing; has the best of City recommendations. Address P. M. G., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] a situation as head waiter or assistant steward in a private family or club-house; has had several years experience. Address J. L., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, assist in the garden, &c.; understands milking; good City references given. Call at No. 114 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the stables No. 32 East 18th-st., every day until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has the very best of City references. Address H. COON, last employer, No. 448 Broadway.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, PORTERS, watchmen, grooms, farm hands, and every description of male help, supplied free of charge, thus saving trouble and expense of advertising. We guarantee satisfaction, as we study to please. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; copies; good reference; salary no object; permanent situation desired. Call or address CLERK, No. 214 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived, a situation as clerk in a store; will not require high wages. Call at No. 90 Norfolk-st., fourth floor, for a week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS (MALE AND FEMALE) for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure; no risk; see the profits—$50 from $6; send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Box No. 4,781 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, LIVing a short distance in the country, a young girl willing to make herself generally useful. One who wishes a permanent place in a good home may address FULTON, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY TO READ MANUSCRIPT; must be over 15 years of age, and a rapid reader; none other need apply. Call after 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 290 Broadway. L. BALLARD & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK; must have good recommendations; wages no object. Address Captain DICK, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE Inman Line, will leave her pier, foot of North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, July 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $220, IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carries the United States Mail as follows:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY...July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY...July 20
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY...July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY...July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY...Aug. 3
and even succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 115 Steerage to London.. 35
First Cabin to Paris.. 125 Steerage to Paris.. 45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Passports in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDIAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 3, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 26, June 26, July 11.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....$90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$80 00
Steerage.....30 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$60 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to
HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 97 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, July 27
FERRIER.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100.
Steerage, $60,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELIA, Capt. GRANVILLE, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Bremen.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 2 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
ARABIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$146
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these steamers will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on Saturday, July 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $6 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $30.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $30.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
SAILING DAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC DAYTON, President, 5 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.....July 17
HECLA.....July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
KING DOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARLTON, SATURDAY, August 3.
Pier of the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
ARKANSAS, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer) $90 and $75; return tickets, $150, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, THOMAS.....SATURDAY, July 27
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 42 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..R. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Nunez.....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..R. Van Sice.....Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for } W. S. & S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for } N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRONAGE, WM. CASSAP, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 3 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
ORRISTIAN BOKS, No. 12 Exchange-place, or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers.
No. 16 South William-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 26th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second cabin passage will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $250 to $300 for first cabin, and $200 to $250 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Jersey City, N. J., or to
CHARLES V. WEST, Agent,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JULY 17—COLIMA (Mex.), Capt. H. PLEDGER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 31—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—RISING STAR, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 31st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th, for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 16th of each month connects with the new steamship line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 16th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3rd for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$200	$150	$70
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. STEVENS, July 20,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10,
From Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WALKEMAN, and
CONSTITUTION, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. M. T. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. S. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY.
We have the honor to announce that we with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on that line. Shippers of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date, and the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 20th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37, (including Pier 8, foot of Grand) Odell, No. 176 Broadway.
C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM FORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
WM. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Freight to 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present du l season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 20.
SATURDAY, August 10.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The powerful first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Catharine-st., for the above ports. Insurance at 1 per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Centre Railroad of Georgia and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. R. CROMWELL & CO.,
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MANHOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HO FOR THE GOLD MINES.—THE Idaho and Montana Transportation Company's steamer DEER LODGE will leave St. Louis July 20, St. Joseph 24th, Omaha 26th, Sioux City 28th, Fort Randall 30th, for Fort Benton and the mining districts. For freight or passage, apply to J. SAGER, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or to JOHN G. COPELIN, St. Louis.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuab es sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 61 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, law suits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 15½ East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 47 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE.
Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 71 Murray-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
IS NOW TENDERING TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC
THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT FACILITIES:
NEW-YORK TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.
By giving the privilege of visiting the
CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND RETURN,
and passing through the cities of
PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE
at the cost of only the ordinary ticket by the Northern and Pennsylvania Lines. By the shortest line of the road surpassed in grandeur any railway route in the Union, and presenting more numerous prominent points, replete with historical by war scenes during the late rebellion.
Through tickets and book-wage giving special information can be had at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st., or the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
C. W. FERVELL, General Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Long Island City:
1:20 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Express, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport and way stations.
4:30 P. M., Express, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
6:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):
8 A. M., Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 a.m. 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11:15 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Through Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and south; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
5 A. M., Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western Railroad for Albany and Troy.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Albany, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York to Albany. Passengers by this train reach via Roma, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains to Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate points, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:20 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE GWEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 4 Murray-st., foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 25	Whitehall	3 50
Fonda	1 50	Rutland	4 00
Utica	2 45	Burlington	6 00
Rome	2 75	North Adams	2 00
Syracuse	3 54	St. Albans	7 25
Rochester	5 30	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Lockport	5 30	Montreal	9 75
Suspension Bridge	6 75		
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations on the West Shore R. R.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WINNIPISEOGEE.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York at 7:30 A. M. Sunday and 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 6 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Conn ecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:35 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. On Sundays 9:35 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. GEO. D. TOOKER, leaves Pier No. 1, North River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Greenport. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 A. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNRISE, Capt. SAMUEL ROBERTS, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Setauket and Stony Brook.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 158 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent.
No. 53 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., this pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1½ P. M.	Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.
Friday, 12th	2½ P. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	11½ A. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 13th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6 P. M.	Sunday, 14th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for springfield, Canotville, Holyoke, Northampton, Connecticut River line for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	4 30 P. M.	Hunter's Island	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The fine steam and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	9 P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	7 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.—Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Lake George, via the steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 30th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Caseaza, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens with special trains for the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 3½ A.M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL H. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day (Sundays included, from North 9th-st., E. D., at 9¼ and 11½; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10½ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10¾ and 2¾; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Backett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 11, 1 and 4 o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 2 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NORWALK.—DIRECT RAILROAD connection made at NEW HAVEN with the splendid steamboat NELLIE WHITE, leaves Pier No. 8, foot of Market-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:30 o'cl

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Continuation of the Defence—The Canadaigua Hotel Register not Admitted.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 15.

The Surratt trial was resumed to-day at ten o'clock A. M., the court-room, as usual, being crowded with spectators, many females being among the number.

Among the spectators our reporter noticed Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, ex-member of Congress from the St. Louis District, and Hon. Henry D. Washburne, of Indiana; also, Ex-Attorney-General Cushing.

The jury took their seats a few minutes after ten o'clock, and the prisoner was brought into court and seated beside his counsel. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock Judge Fisher came into court and the jury was called. Order being restored Judge Fisher delivered the decision on the admissibility of the Webster House register to show Surratt's presence in Canadaigua on the 15th of April, 1865. It is as follows:

"The register of the Webster House, Canadaigua, offered in evidence when we took a recess on Saturday, cannot be allowed to go to the jury at present. It was proved by the proprietor of the house who kept it on the 15th of April, 1865, to have been the register used by him, and turned over by him on Monday, the 17th of April, 1865, to his successor, who swears that he kept the same book lying open on his counter until all the blank leaves were filled up, and then placed it under the counter where it could have been, without his knowledge, used for any purpose whether honest or fraudulent. This is just precisely one of the cases which the ancient and well-established rule of evidence, that a prisoner shall not be allowed to manufacture evidence for himself, was intended to meet. It is said that the name of "John Harrison," standing on that register for the 15th of April, 1865, having been sworn to by Miss Jenkins as the handwriting of Surratt, it ought to be admitted as evidence, tending to prove that he was present at Canandaigua at that date; but, as I have just said, it is as evidence made by himself, and although it might be put in evidence against him, if in his handwriting, yet it cannot be used as evidence in his favor, just as any diary, which he may have kept in his handwriting, might be produced against him, but could not be produced in his behalf. Besides, the fact, if established beyond all peradventure that the name of "John Harrison" is in the prisoner's handwriting, does not tend to show that he was in Canandaigua on the 15th of April, 1865. The name could as well have been written by him in Canada or Rome, or Egypt, as in Canandaigua. The book has been at the mercy of anybody for more than two years. It could have gone to Canada and back a hundred times or more, or the prisoner during his stay there in Canada could have gone to the book just as often. The entries below the name of "John Harrison," as well as that entry itself, may as well have been made at any other time as on the 15th of April, 1865. It is to guard against just such contingencies as this that the rigid rule of evidence to which I have alluded was established.

If the defence had proved by any credible witness that the entry of the name of John Harrison had been made at the hotel in the regular course of business on the 15th April by a person passing under that name, the book might go in evidence as a memorandum of a fact made at the time of its occurrence, and thus prove that the entry was in Surratt's hand, it would tend to show that he was there at the time. It is only as a memorandum so made that it is allowed to speak at all, and it cannot take the character of such memorandum until it be shown that it was so made at the time and place of which it is desired to speak.

Let the principle be once established that such evidence as this register, as it now stands, is admissible, and a proof of an *alibi* will be the easiest thing made that could possibly be conceived of. A crime may be committed here; the guilty party may escape to Canada, registering himself in an assumed name wherever he may stop, and will only have to travel back again and write his true name or erase the bottom of the appropriate page of the hotel register wherever he stops, and on his return with one or two friends to write their names under his, and the defence of the *alibi* is complete.

Mr. Bradley stated that he was in a condition to show, by evidence, that Surratt was not in the United States between the 18th of April, 1865, and September of that year; that he remained in Canada, and it could be shown that he was in charge of friends there all the time, and never left there until he went out of the country. He proposed to offer that evidence. Witnesses were on their way here who would state those facts, and they were persons of the very highest respectability.

Mr. Wm. Failing was recalled for the defence, and stated that the ordinary route from Elmira to Albany is by way of Canandaigua.

By Mr. Bradley—What time would parties arrive in Canandaigua from Elmira, taking the Webster House register as a guide, according to the regular course of travel?

Mr. Pierrepont—I object to that question.

The Court said that the question could be put without reference to the book, and taking the regular course of travel and business.

The Witness—One train arrived between ten and eleven A. M., and another train between nine and ten P. M.; there are two or three routes from Montreal to New-York; if you go by Albany, you go through to Syracuse and Auburn; the trains go East at twenty minutes past eight P. M.; now, Chamberlain took possession of the hotel on the 22d of April, 1865; the sale to him was made previously; there is a hiatus in the check-book; the last number was dated April 12 to 20; when witness sold out, this book was packed away, among other rubbish, in the woodshed chamber; the children played there, and witness supposes they tore the leaves out in their play; the book was subsequently taken out by the son of witness and by witness; the leaves were missed and searched for, but could not be found; the leaves would show, if they were here, who staid at the Webster House on Saturday night, the 15th of April, 1865.

Cross-examined—If a person arrived in Canandaigua on Saturday night, he could not get away again by rail until Sunday night, about eight o'clock; there are two routes from Canandaigua to Canada; no person died at the Webster House on Saturday, April 15, 1865, that witness remembers; the Provost Marshal, Wood, boarded at the house awhile, out his wife did not die there; he knew Dr. Doty; Mrs. Bailey used to be boarded there, but his wife did not die there; no woman died there on that day; a Mrs. Ball died there about six months before that; the night book shows who staid at the house over night.

Joseph N. Dubarry, sworn—Witness resides at Harrisburgh, Penn.; is General Superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, and has been for some five years; in April, 1865, was at Harrisburgh, Penn.; witness here examined a book produced in Court, and said that on the 15th of April, 1865, the mail train did not leave Buffalo for Harrisburgh at 6:20 P. M.; train left Baltimore at the usual hour, and arrived on the Maryland line, nine miles from Baltimore, that night; two trains left Baltimore at ten o'clock P. M., and arrived at Harrisburgh at 2:30 and 2:50 A. M.; a train left Harrisburgh going North at 2:14 P. M.; there was no train up on the 15th from Baltimore in the morning; the train arrived at Sunbury at 11:25 P. M.; the passenger train was due at Williamsport at 2:20 A. M.; that train would not have gone from Williamsport to Elmira on that day; passengers leaving Harrisburgh at 2:14 P. M. would not reach Elmira that night, not by the schedule; from Harrisburgh to Sudbury the train would make two hours and thirty-five minutes; from Sudbury to Williamsport is about two hours' run, and from Williamsport to Elmira about five hours and a half; witness thinks he was at Sudbury at twelve o'clock P. M., April 14, 1865; was coming toward Harrisburgh; left Sudbury the morning of the 15th; reached about half-past seven o'clock; reached Harrisburgh about half-past ten A. M.; witness don't remember his next absence from Harrisburgh, that place being his residence probably not for a week; witness don't know positively what time any train left Baltimore on the 15th of April; was not at Elmira on the 15th of that month; no train passed Harrisburgh on the 15th from Baltimore, which could have reached Elmira that night; no train left Elmira that day coming South, nor on the 13th after twelve o'clock; on the 14th a train left Elmira at eight o'clock A. M., coming this way; leaving at that hour it would reach Baltimore at seven o'clock the next morning; there was no evening train.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Mr. Fitch is the assistant of witness at Elmira. It was his business to move the trains. The interruption by pickets was partially repaired and one train was running through each day. If a train of soldiers had left Elmira on the 14th of April it would probably have come through. On the 13th and 14th of April the trains from Elmira run on schedule time.

Francis E. Fitch, sworn—Witness now resides at Elmira, New-York; is Superintendent's clerk and train-master; in April, 1865, witness resided in Williamsport, Penn., and was employed in the same business; witness has no memorandum of any train South of Williamsport; on the 14th of April, 1865, witness was not over the route at all; did not see any passengers arrive there; on the morning of the 15th witness saw a man who said he had come from Harrisburgh that morning; witness started the train from Williamsport to Elmira; witness has no record of the trains on the 15th; has the schedule only; a train going North from Williamsport on the 13th was twenty-five minutes late; witness had no record of the 14th and 15th; on the 13th there were two trains advertised to run for Elmira—one at seven and the other at seven twenty-five; on the 13th four passenger trains left Elmira going South; both passenger trains left at eight A. M., and both freight trains left at five minutes past eight A. M.; witness has no record of any other trains leaving; the railroad office should have a record of the trains leaving Elmira; the train leaving Elmira at eight o'clock would reach Williamsport at twenty minutes past one P. M., and lay there until ten P. M., and reach Harrisburgh at two A. M. the next morning; witness knows of no road coming south from Williamsport except the one through Sunburn.

Cross-examined—On the 13th of April, 1865, thinks he was at Williamsport, seventy-five miles south of Elmira; the running time from Williamsport to Elmira was five hours and thirty minutes; the through trains left at nine A. M. and ten P. M.; was not over the road when the ferry was used in consequence of the freshet; there are four ways to reach Baltimore from Elmira by rail.

Col. Patrick McDonogh, sworn—Witness lives in Philadelphia; has been in the Legislature; was in the army; knows John Lee; knew him in Philadelphia; his character was very bad, and witness could not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Knew him since 1843.

Col. H. A. Cooke, sworn: Resides in Philadelphia; knows John Lee; knew him in Philadelphia; his character was very bad; witness would not believe him on his oath if he was interested.

Cross-examined—He is a natural liar and so considered in Philadelphia.

John Deutzel, sworn: Resides in Philadelphia; is a constable; knows John Lee; has known him for years; would not believe him on his oath if he was interested.

Cross-examined—He might not, but the result of the cases benefited by it; it is a matter to which he could not be directly; he might if he were neither to gain or lose, but it would be accidental.

N. G. Lee, sworn: Witness lived in Texas some years; came to Richmond in last May; is a native of Virginia; was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army; was in Canada in April, 1865, on sick leave. May found there April 6, 1865; he brought a dispatch to witness.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to the dispatch.

Mr. Bradley said the prosecution had shown that Surratt was in Richmond as bearer of dispatches, and he now proposed to show that Surratt was in Canada as bearer of a dispatch to Gen. Lee, and that he intended to settle there, but was employed by Gen. Lee on business at Elmira, and was there on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865; that he was not in that place or connection as the correspondent of the Herald, but was employed by Gen. Lee, and that he received no money from Jacob Thompson.

Mr. Pierrepont replied on the ground that it was contrary to clear principles of law.

The Court ruled the question out as inadmissible.

Mr. Bradley said he would put his offer in writing, and if time it go on the record, and so that proceeding could be had in half an hour, he suggested that the Court take a recess, by which time he would be prepared to submit the written offer to go on the record.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock M. the Court took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling Mr. Bradley offered to read to the Court the following paper:

"On the further trial of this cause the defendant offered to give in evidence tending to show: First, that on the 6th of April, 1865, he arrived in Montreal, Canada; was the bearer of a dispatch from Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State of the Confederate States, to the witness R. G. Lee, which dispatch related to and directed the disposition to be made of the funds in the hands of Jacob Thompson, named in the testimony of the prosecution, and to show that no part of the same was to be paid, nor was any paid to the prisoner at the bar, or to any one charged in the indictment in this case, as concerned in the conspiracy therein alleged; and in point of fact what disposition was to be made of said funds? 2. And the Government having also given evidence tending to show that the prisoner was in Elmira after the 12th and before the 19th of April, 1865, and was there cooperating with the alleged assassins of the President, and the prisoner having given evidence tending to show that he was in point of fact in Elmira on the 12th, 14th and 15th of April, 1865, he now offers further to prove that on the 12th of April, 1865, then being in Montreal, he was specially employed by the witness, R. G. Lee, then holding the commission of Brigadier-General in the army of the Confederate States, and absent on sick leave as said Montreal, to visit Elmira with a view to ascertain the position and condition of the Confederate prisoners confined at or near said town of Elmira, and to make sketches of the stations of the guards and the approaches to said prison; and also the numbers of the army and navy stationed there; that at the point of fact the prisoner left Montreal on the afternoon of the said 12th of April to go to Elmira, and was absent until the 17th day of April, on which day, or the next succeeding day, he returned to Montreal and made his report, and brought back with him what purported to be rude sketches of said prison and its approaches, and the number of the forces, and that he paid the prisoner for his expenses and for his services. Third—That the prisoner at the bar having left Washington, as given in evidence by the prosecution, on the 25th of March, 1865, reached Richmond, Va., on the 29th of said month, and on the 31st of March was charged by Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, as aforesaid, with a dispatch for the said witness, E. G. Lee, at Montreal, where he arrived, as hereinbefore stated, on the 6th of April, where he remained until the 12th of April; all of which evidence the said party is offered tending to show the wherebouts of the prisoner, and how in point of fact he was occupied from the 25th of March to the 17th of April; and also to show that he did not receive money from Jacob Thompson, which it is pretended by the prosecution he did receive."

Mr. Pierrepont stated that there were several points in the proposition to which he did not object.

The Court said the proper way would be to place the witness on the stand and put questions to him which could be considered and decided on as they were asked.

The witness was then placed on the stand and questioned as to the points mentined in the above paper, which were ruled out by the Court.

The witness resumed—Witness had opportunities of seeing the prisoner in Canada on the 12th, if he had been at the hotel, but do not remember that he saw him that day; did not see him that day; he left Montreal to come to the United States; witness was not aware of his own knowledge that Surratt had left Canada for the United States; witness lost sight of him for several days; after witness saw him at Montreal and had the first interview with him, saw him again on the 17th of April, 1865; witness remembers nothing about his dress but a large traveling shawl which covered him nearly to the skirt of his coat; he had a very light moustache and slight goatee; his moustache was like that of a boy who had never shaved.

David C. Robinson, sworn: Witness lived in Elmira, N. Y.; witness was at the Brainard Hotel in 1865; it was kept by several proprietors; witness has made diligent search for the register of that hotel of 1865, but is unable to find it.

Mr. Bradley asked for an attachment for Gen. Eckert, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, and had left with the express understanding that he would return on being telegraphed for; also for Mr. Tillotson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph. The Court thought it ought first to be shown that the parties in question had received the telegrams. He thought it would save time to send a special messenger for them. Mr. Bradley said he would have done so on Saturday, but was desirous to save the Government the expense. He would now do so.

August Bachus, sworn: In April, 1865, witness kept the Winter Garden concert saloon. On the day of Good Friday, 1865, there was no music or dancing before 8 o'clock P. M. The tables were round. People came in during the day, and sat at the tables and drank. Had no day performance except on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Witness' place was on D-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-streets.

By Mr. Bradley—There was no other concert saloon fronting the avenue between Tenth and Twelfth streets; no place except Metropolitan Hall?

By Mr. Pierrepont—Teutonia Hall is between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Mr. Bradley objected to anything going outside of the limit fixed by the witness for the prosecution, which was between Tenth and Twelfth streets; Teutonia Hall had not been mentioned by them.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that it was not material, as the place was in the immediate vicinity.

The Court thought any place in the immediate vicinity might be mentioned.

The witness resuming, said Teutonia Hall was between Ninth and Tenth streets, on the south side of Pennsylvania-ave.; they had rooms and square tables there; rehearsals were generally held in the morning; never heard that they had afternoon performances there at any time.

Mrs. Annie Backus, sworn: Witness lived at No. 318 D-street in April, 1865, at Winter Garden; there was no performance there on the day of the assassination before eight o'clock in a night; the rehearsals were between ten and twelve o'clock; the tables used were round ones.

Judge Olin, being present, here took the stand and stated that at the close of his testimony before given, the counsel for the defence handed the witness a printed report of witness' testimony before the Military Commission, which said that on witness' examination of the theatre he had not noticed the shavings and the mortar cut out of the wall in the box at the back. Witness, on testifying at the trial, stated that he had seen the shavings and mortar and thought that it was likely that his testimony at the former trial was correct, as the circumstances were then fresh in his memory. His present recollection now is that he did see shavings, but also thinks his testimony at the Military Commission was likely to be more correct, and he might have been mistaken as to the point indicated. Judge Olin here examined the report of the military trial as made by Mr. Sutton, and stated that some of the circumstances of the examination were indelibly fixed on his memory. For instance with reference to the hole forced in the door, which had been enlarged by some sharp cutting instrument.

By Mr. Pierrepont—As witness recalled all the circumstances of the examination he thinks he looked at the carpet in the box and did see the shavings and the mortar there.

The Court here took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

McKeon Democracy—Construction of a General Committee.

At a meeting of the McKeon Democracy, held on the 28th of June last, it was agreed, for the purpose of resuscitating that body, all but extinct, that primary elections be held in all the wards for delegates to constitute a General Committee.

Last evening a number of the delegates so elected met at the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. THOMAS MCSHERDON. Delegates from the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards presented credentials. Fourteen wards were unrepresented. As there were two sets of credentials from several of the Wards, a Committee of five was appointed to decide between the contestants. Pending the decision of the Committee on Delegates, no business was done except by the backwoper down stairs. By way of amusement for those who retained their seats, a gentleman representing the Fifth Ward entered with his hat on, and striding vigorously up to the desk, shied his credentials at the Secretary. This was fresh and vigorous, and suggestive of the palmy free and easy days of the Democracy. The Committee on Credentials reported after a brief session, and their report, amicably adjusting difficulties, was received and accepted. Credentials from the other wards were received. On the question of adjournment, a gentleman proposed that when the Committee adjourned it would adjourn to the 1st of September, so that the members would by that time have matured their plans, having some definite purpose before them at their meeting. At all previous meetings there was no definite object before them. *If* they were to be of value to their party, or were to become a political party, it would be necessary that they should know clearly what they were about to do. A proposition to adjourn to the 29th inst., was, on motion, agreed to.

A Mercantile Fraud.

During the latter part of June last a firm in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, sent a letter to this City containing a draft for $869 88, the letter being directed to JOHN LILIENTHAL, No. 96 Warren-street. On the arrival of the letter the carrier, by mistake, delivered it to another JOHN LILIENTHAL, No. 96 Centre-street. This false LILIENTHAL opened the letter and discovering the nature of the contents, called in the advice of a friend named LICHTENSTEIN, as to what should be done. This friend seeing an opportunity for profit, gave advice which resulted in the two visiting the firm of QUACKENBUSH & HARRISON, grocers, No. 190 West-street, with whom LICHTENSTEIN had a business acquaintance. LICHTENSTEIN introduced LILIENTHAL to Mr. HAMILTON as a friend who had a draft that he wished indorsed with a bank name, in order that he might get the money. The identity of names and introduction of LICHTENSTEIN satisfied Mr. HAMILTON that everything was right, and he indorsed the name of this firm to the draft, after which LILIENTHAL proceeded to the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, where the draft was cashed. After a few days, the draft not reaching the person for whom it was intended, a correspondence ensued with the drawer in Milwaukee, by which Mr. LILIENTHAL, No. 96 Warren-street, was soon possessed of the fact that the draft had been paid, and instituted inquiries from which he was informed that the draft had passed through the Clearing-house No. 45 Wall-street, indorsed by QUACKENBUSH & HAMILTON. The junior member of the firm, on being applied to and informed that a fraud had been perpetrated, of course made good the amount of the draft, and submitted the case to Inspector DILKS. That official detailed Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE to attend to the matter, and on last evening JOHN LILIENTHAL, No. 96 Centre-street, was arrested at No. 232 Centre-street, where he was then holding. On other participants in the fraud, LICHTENSTEIN, the officer discovered, had left the City and gone to St. Louis, and he, of course, escaped arrest.

It would appear that the Post-office officials are not at fault in this matter, as no JOHN LILIENTHAL, No. 96 Warren-street appears in the Directory of the current year, and the JOHN LILIENTHAL, saloon-keeper, No. 96 Centre-street, being the only one of the name in the volume. The letter being very naturally taken to him and claimed, no blame can rest upon the carrier. LILIENTHAL will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

The Excise Law in Jersey City—Enthusiastic Meeting in Favor of its Enforcement.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jersey City was held last evening at the Congregational Tabernacle on York-street, to express their approval of the action of the Mayor and city authorities in attempting to suppress the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors, as well as to enforce the laws for the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The commodious edifice was filled to repletion by a very respectable audience, who took a marked interest in the proceedings.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. INMAN, the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, in a brief speech, explained the object of the gathering. He said the statute books of the State contain a law which forbids the selling of liquor without a license, and orders all rum-sellers to close their places of business on the Sabbath. This law, so long as it remains unrepealed, should be enforced, and it is the duty of all good citizens to uphold the Mayor and those who aid him, in their endeavors to compel obedience thereto. The Grand Jury should promptly be waited upon by citizens who are cognizant of the violation of the law by any Liquor dealer, and the speaker was confident that that body, with the required information before it, would do all in its power to punish the offenders.

Letters were then read from Father CORRIGAN, Messrs. EDWARD E. BROWN, WM. R. JANEWAY, and others, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting, but regretting their inability to be present.

Addresses approving the stand taken by the Mayor in reference to the Liquor and Sabbath Laws, were then made by Revs. Messrs. DUNN, PARMELEE, and CORDO; Mr. HIGGINS, representing the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Societies, and Major PANGBORN, of the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City.

The following resolutions were then adopted by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the enforcement of the laws of the State, and of the ordinances of the City, in regard to the liquor traffic and the observance of the Christian Sabbath is essential to the peace of the community.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the course of the Mayor, Hon. JAMES GOSDELL, in endeavoring to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits prescribed by law, and that we pledge to him our earnest support in the line of duty which he has adopted.

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners, in their efforts to enforce the laws and protect the peace of the City on the Sabbath, are eminently worthy of the approval of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we call upon all the friends of law and order, without respect of party, to join with us in vindicating in these resolutions the principles of truth.

Resolved, That the Chairman, with twenty other citizens of the county of Hudson, to be selected by himself, be constituted a General Committee to take into consideration and report at a future meeting plans for the more effectual suppression of intemperance, and especially the sale and use of intoxicating drinks on the Christian Sabbath.

At a late hour the meeting, which was very enthusiastic throughout, was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. VAN CLEEF.

The Arrest of Cols. Nagle and Warren—Meeting on the Subject Last Evening.

A meeting of the Constitutional Union Association was held last evening in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, convened to give expression to the indignation felt by that body at the arrest and incarceration, by the British Government, of Col. WILLIAM J. NAGLE, of this City, and Col. J. WARREN, of Massachusetts. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with surprise and indignation of the unwarrantable imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, arrested on the abject and pitiful pretence of entertaining the views of being Fenians, and of incarceration in a loathsome prison, subjected to the indignities and manacles of convicted felons, in direct violation of the principles of civilization, humanity, and the comity of nations, in consequence of the cowardly fear of danger which the guilty only feel from the consciousness of their own transgressions; and

Whereas, Col. WILLIAM J. NAGLE, a native of New-York State, and Col. S. WARREN, a native of Massachusetts, both gallant soldiers of the Union army during our late domestic struggle, were arrested in Ireland without the slightest overt act on their part, while on a visit to their relatives in their fatherland, for no other offence to them known, than expressing here, on their native soil, a sympathy for the down-trodden countrymen of their friends; and

Whereas, The noble act of Commodore INGRAHAM, in demanding of Austria the instant release of KOSTA, an adopted citizen of America, met the hearty approval of our undivided nation, and the case of Col. NAGLE and Col. WARREN is entitled to no less a consideration because of their being natives of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That steps be taken to effect their immediate release, by memorializing the violation of international law in their case a just and proper cause for demanding indemnification and retribution; be it therefore

Resolved, That our corresponding Secretary be directed to address Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD on behalf of this organization, and in favor of our fellow-countrymen, whom we believe are not amenable to British law, by any overt act, nor by any connection with Fenian movements in Ireland, and urge the honorable Secretary to make a speedy and absolute demand for their immediate release.

Resolved, That a petition be prepared and circulated for signature by our fellow-citizens under the patronage of our organization.

A Homicide—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Deceased.

On Friday night a laborer named PHILIP MONAHAN, called at his former employer's residence in Ninth avenue, near Sixty-first-street, and demanded payment for two days' work which he claimed to have performed. His employer, Mr. THOMAS COSGROVE, denied the claim, and a quarrel ensued, when MONAHAN drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Mr. COSGROVE four or five times in the breast and abdomen. The assailant then escaped and has not yet been arrested. COSGROVE lingered in great agony, the wounds having been pronounced mortal. Coroner GAMBLE early yesterday morning proceeded to his bedside and obtained his *ante-mortem* statement, which is as follows:

At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, the 12th inst., Philip Monahan came to my room and had some words about some wages he said I owed him; I finally agreed that he might have it, and he came to me demanded instant payment; I told him to come the next night and I would pay him; he said he wouldn't wait, and immediately stabbed me in the right breast; I then knocked Monahan down, and we had a struggle, during which he stabbed me four or five times; I then got away and called for the Police, when Monahan ran away, and I have not heard of him since; I never had any quarrel with him before; Monahan had worked for me several years.

The wife of the wounded man corroborated the greater part of her husband's statement, when the jury rendered a verdict against MONAHAN, according him of having inflicted the wounds received by COSGROVE. The Coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of MONAHAN, giving the document to Capt. WARD, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for execution.

Since the examination the patient expired from the effects of his wounds, and an inquest will be held today.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M., Alderman LOEW in the Chair.

A petition from residents of Great Jones-street asking that that street be paved with the Nicholson pavement, and a number of resolutions in favor of paving various streets with Belgian pavement was laid over or referred.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen permitting the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy engines between its passenger and freight depots in this City during the continuance of its charter was adopted—yeas 10, nays 4.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen defining the election districts in the Twentieth Ward was concurred in.

Alderman VANDUZER offered a resolution requesting the opinion of the Corporation Council with regard to the constitutionality of the act creating the Board of Audit, and with regard to the question whether any action is needed to protect the City from liability to expense hereafter, in consequence of suits by those whose claims may be rejected. It was referred to the Committee on Law.

The resolutions from the Board of Councilmen expressing regret for the death of Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER were adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, the President in the chair, a resolution was presented instructing the Joint Committee on Accounts to examine the assessment list for the proposed extension of Church-street from Fulton to Morris street, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was lost.

Councilman STARGIS offered the following:

Whereas, The unwelcome and unexpected intelligence has been announced throughout the land that Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, the Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, one of the most gifted of our adopted countrymen, has, in the prime and vigor of manhood, been suddenly removed by the relentless hand of the Destroyer; and acknowledging him as the exponent of the principles of liberty, his sincere and unselfish devotion to his native land, his noble and unstinting struggle in her behalf, the dangers he had passed on the sea of battle, no less than those he bravely faced subsequently for the cause of his adopted country, meeting their just rewards only upon the eve of an eventful life, mark the man of genius, generous heroism, and the lover of humanity. With sorrow has the great heart of all hearts been touched, and it must vibrate so long as there lives a devotee of liberty a friend of the oppressed, or an admirer of the noblest work of God. Be it therefore unexpected and unitimely end "it may well be said, "death meets us everywhere, in every portion of our time, in all the varied walks of life;" and

Whereas, It is meet that this great City should recognize and express the general feeling of its citizens in the loss of a man so nearly identified with the great profession, its Press and its society, and who led its sons to battle for the integrity of the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council, as the representatives of the people, humbly bowing to the will of Providence, acknowledge with deep and general gloom occasioned by the accidental death of Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting Governor of Montana.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and attested, be transmitted to the sorrowing widow of the deceased, with whom in common with the relatives, this City mourns.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M.

A Pennsylvania Elopement and its Consequences.

A fashionably dressed man, giving the name of JOHN W. BURGESS, entered the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station on Sunday, and informed Capt. SPEIGHT that he was the proprietor of an eating saloon in Easton, Penn.; and that his wife, ALIDA, had absconded from his home with a young man named JOHN MOORHEAD, who was a friend of the family. The guilty pair had carried $500 away with them, the property of the forsaken husband. Mr. BURGESS had traced the fugitives to this City, and believed that they had secured rooms at the Hoffman House. The Police Captain obtained a description of the erring pair, and dispatched Sergt. GUSHER and Officer ROWLAND to the hotel, where they succeeded in finding Mrs. BURGESS and her lover, who had registered himself as "John Moran and sister," The Sergeant ascertained that the fugitives were at dinner, and he disturbed the meal by announcing his business. They submitted and followed the officer to the Station-house, where the indignant husband demanded an explanation. Mrs. BURGESS assured him that "no harm had been done," and she merely intended to pay her sister a visit in Vermont, and had requested Mr. MOORHEAD to accompany her. The husband seemed greatly relieved at this singular explanation, and requested his wife to go back with him to Easton, Penn., which did not suit Mrs. B., for she refused, and insisted on continuing her journey to Vermont. The whim was yielded to, and the three left the Station-house together—MOORHEAD and BURGESS going back to Easton, and Mrs. B. started yesterday for Vermont.

Violations of the Revenue Laws.

Within the past few days arrests have been made in the following cases, under the orders of the Metropolitan Board of Revenue:

FREDERICK OELER, No. 10 Ludlow-street. Distillery running without license. Arrest by JAS. MARSHALL, Special Deputy.

BOUCHER & Co., California Wine Depot, No. 60 Dey-street. Here there were found 32 bbls. of whisky marked "rye whisky." No other brands or marks were on the barrels. There were indications that the brands had been recently scraped off. Arrested by WM. S. ANDREWS, Deputy Collector of the Thirty-second District, and WM. A. DONALDSON, Revenue Inspector.

M. D. POWERS, at the free storage warehouse of PHILLIPS & SON, No. 53 West-street. Here were found six barrels of spirits, partially full, without the necessary brands. Arrested by T. A. CORNWELL, Inspector.

Six barrels of spirits on Pier No. 7 North River, not properly branded. Seized by CORNELIUS STAGG, Special Agent.

Twenty barrels of spirits marked "Kenney," for non-payment of tax. Seized by CORNELIUS STAGG, Special Agent, June 29.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN and ALEX. SCOTT were arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. It appeared in evidence that on the night of the 6th inst. the dwelling of LOUISE SCHWICKARD, No. 86 James-street, was broken into and $365 in cash, a silver watch, $196 in coupons, eighteen gold rings and other articles were carried off, valued in all at $1,500. The entrance to the premises was made through the scuttle. The coupons and an insurance policy were found on the roof the next morning. Detectives HUBERT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the accused on suspicion, and they were identified by ELIZABETH MUNTZ, of No. 88 James-street, who noticed them on the roof the night of the robbery. They were committed for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Officer HAAG, of the Second Precinct, arrested JAS. L. TAYLOR on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from the store of ROBERT MCMULLEN, of No. 209 Water-street. The prisoner entered the store, picked up the timekeeper, and was arrested before he could escape. The case will be heard him for trial.

THEFT OF TWO CENTS.

JOSEPH JARRITT, a photographer, at No. 553 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Officer HOWE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of petit larceny. It appears that the accused entered CROOK & DUFF'S saloon, on Park-row, and stole "two cents." The most proved to be overdone, so it was taken away and a second steak produced. This was duly eaten and another ordered, which was in due time devoured, and the customer furnished with the usual check for the value of the meal. When JARRITT appeared at the cashier's desk to settle, and was informed that the price of the meal, the accused declaring that he had been overcharged, and he refused to pay the amount leaving the saloon and carrying the check away with him. While in the Park he was arrested, having the check in his possession. WM. W. WHITE, one of the employes in the saloon, made a charge of petit larceny against the prisoner, the pasteboard check being valued at two cents. JARRITT was held for trial, and not having bail, was locked up in the Tombs.

THE PATTERSON CASE.

EPHRAIM Q. PATTERSON, who stands charged with the burglarious entry into the Montauk Insurance Company's office, as previously reported in the TIMES, was yesterday fully committed for trial, and locked up in default of $2,500 bail. The accused seems confident that he will be able to prove his innocence before a jury.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE DOWD CASE.

In the case of WILLIAM DOWD, charged upon the oath of WILLIAM COLEMAN with burglary upon the premises No. 282 Sixth-avenue, on the night of the 8th inst., Justice DODGE entered a decision discharging the prisoner, the evidence, as shown by the examination, being insufficient. The case has been fully reported in the TIMES.

LITHOGRAPHIC LARCENY.

JOHN LYNCH, No. 462 Eighth-avenue, made complaint that on the 9th day of July he lost thirteen lithographic prints of the value of $45, and that he suspects JAMES GAFFNEY of stealing them, from the fact that GAFFNEY came to him and said that he could sell the pictures. LYNCH thereupon permitted him to take the pictures, but GAFFNEY never returned, and LYNCH never again saw either the pictures or the money for them. GAFFNEY, in reply to the charge, said he was willing to pay for the pictures, and that he had ten of them left. He was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH LAW.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, a roundsman of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, has for some time been specially detailed to the Sanitary Service, and has proved particularly zealous in his endeavors to bring to punishment some of the numerous offenders against the Health Law, who make a practice of throwing offal into the North River. On Saturday he succeeded in arresting STEPHEN L. TUNKER, Captain of the steamer *Dean Richmond*, against whom he preferred a charge of throwing entrails of animals into the river. Capt. TUNKER was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

VIOLATED HOSPITALITY.

Mrs. MARY B. MOORHEAD makes an affidavit that shows that she lives at No. 23 Bleecker-street, and on the 6th inst. a young man named CLIFTON G. CLARK, a resident of New-Orleans, arrived upon a visit. In the bedroom assigned him by his friends, Mr. and Mrs. MOORHEAD, was a gold watch and chain valued at $100. This watch and chain CLARK purloined, and the next day pawned in Chatham-street. The property being missed, the owners not at all suspecting their guest, placed the case in charge of Detective ELDER, by whom the theft was soon traced to CLARK, and the property recovered. He is a youth of 17 years, had the pawn tickets in his possession, and being caught in the toils admitted the crime, for the commission of which he expressed great contrition before the Court. He was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

THE NAPIER CASE.

The readers of the TIMES will remember the case of WILLIAM NAPIER, said to be a brother of Lord NAPIER, who was arrested some time ago on the complaint of DUDLEY NICHOLS, of Baltimore. NAPIER'S alleged offence being obtaining money by false pretences from the firm of which Mr. NICHOLS is a member. The accused gave bail in the sum of $6,000 to await a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. This bail bond NAPIER has forfeited, as he cannot now be found, and he is generally supposed to have fled to Europe, leaving his bondsman, Dr. WILLIAM DWINELL, liable for the amount of the bond. Yesterday Mr. GRAHAM, counsel for Mr. NICHOLS, appeared and entered a motion to forfeit the bond. Dr. DWINELL'S motives in becoming bail for NAPIER were in the highest degree creditable to him. He had, while traveling abroad, been the recipient of many courtesies from Lord NAPIER, and he was gratified from the resemblance between the two that existed in point of personal appearance, to be able to return the favor. Dr. DWINELL is a brother of the nobleman, he had only entered into bonds to the amount mentioned upon which Dr. DWINELL is thus liable was fixed at $6,000.

MINOR CASES.

CHARLES LEWIS and JOHN MORAN, charged with stealing four pairs of socks, were committed to answer at the Special Sessions.

PATRICK DUFFY, No. 249 West Sixteenth-street, and GEO. W. SATTERLEE, No. 127 Wooster-street, were held in $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions for a violation of the Excise Law in selling liquor on Sunday.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

The East side has not yet come to the rescue of the Third District Police Court, and business still continues dull. Yesterday there was